Volume 165 No. 14

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

April 5 1954

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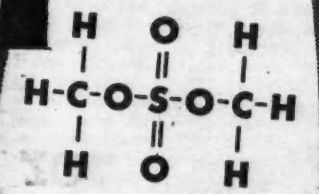

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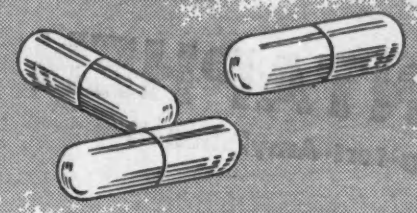

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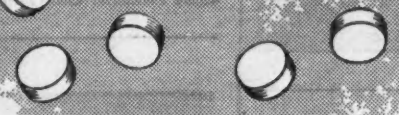

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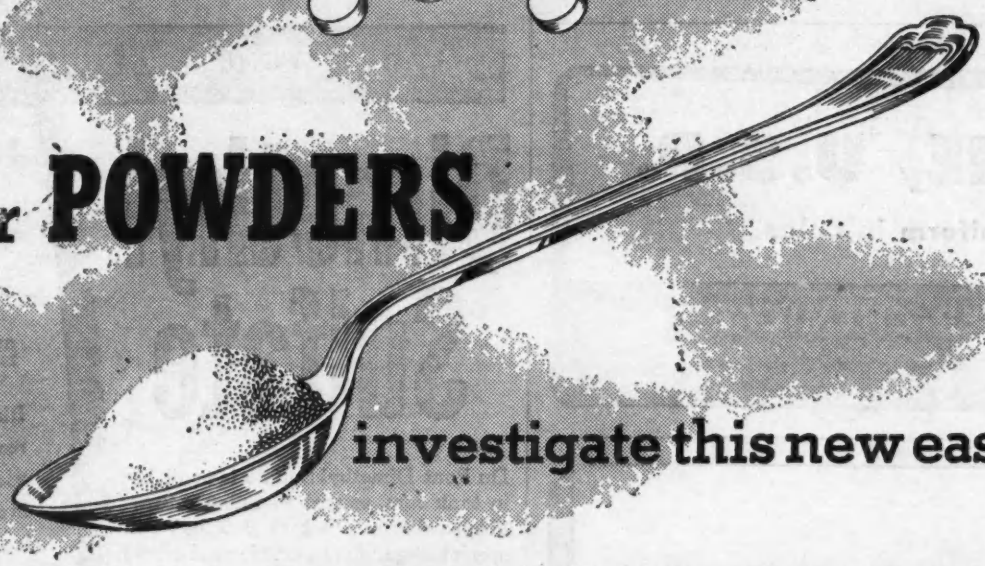

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 165 No. 14 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | April 5, 1954

Metals Stockpile Boost Ordered by Eisenhower

Acting on recommendations of the Cabinet Minerals Policy Committee, President Eisenhower has directed the expansion of the government's stockpiling program affecting some thirty-five to forty minerals and metals, according to a White House announcement.

The new policy order, issued to the Office of Defense Mobilization, calls for purchases of additional materials "whenever possible from domestic sources" with the buying to be spread over "a considerable period of time." The items involved were not announced.

Mr. Eisenhower broadened the program on the basis of considerations affecting supplies in the event of war where major parts of an entire industry might be wiped out. These were listed in the directive as follows:—

Few Foreign Sources Expected

1. It will be assumed, for the purpose of calculating long-term stockpile objectives, that, in the event of war, supplies will not be available from foreign sources except in the case of that limited group of countries to which wartime access can be had with the same degree of reliance as afforded by sources within our country.

2. It will be assumed that in the event of an emergency some supplies from domestic sources may not be available, in view of the fact that the Soviets now have the capability of attack on the United States.

3. Wherever possible, strategic and critical metals and minerals in the stockpile will be upgraded and refined to the point at which they will be more readily usuable in the event of an emergency.

In a move to implement the President's

—Continued on page 74

Pepper Disposal Planned; No Longer Strategic Item

The General Services Administration announced last week that it plans to dispose of about 161,617 pounds of black pepper in the government stockpile to the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. The agency said that the material is no longer needed in the stockpile because it has now been determined that by reason of obsolescence pepper is no longer a strategic and critical material.

The plan is to transfer the pepper to the Office of the Quartermaster General at the market price at the time of the transfer. In the event the Quartermaster General is unable to effect the transaction, in whole or in part, within a reasonable time, the remaining pepper will be sold to the highest bidder at a competitive sale.

OPD Organics Market Is Found on Page 46

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER inaugurates an industrial organic chemicals market with this issue. The new weekly feature, which will report developing conditions on a group of more than 200 industrial aliphatic organics, will be found on page 46.

Establishment of the new industrial organic chemicals market has necessitated the shifting of reports on more than 350 chemicals to new markets. A list of the transplanted chemicals, along with their current locations, will be found on page 7 of this issue.

Soil Conditioner Fair Trade Practices Hearing April 23

Proposed rules of fair trade practices for the chemical soil conditioner industry will be the subject of public hearings in New York April 23 by the Federal Trade Commission. The hearings will be held in room 3004 of the United States Court House, Foley Square, starting at 10 a.m.

The rules have been drawn up as a result of a conference with the industry last December after the commission had complained of the extreme claims being made by some distributors of soil conditioners. At the conference, various suggestions were received for modifying the rules then proposed, which have been considered and in a large measure embodied in the proposed new rules.

A tighter definition of the soil conditioner industry also has been drafted so as not to bring the fertilizer industry as such within the scope of the rules. As stated in the commission's announcement:—

"The industry for which trade practice rules are sought to be established through these proceedings is composed of persons, firms, corporations, and organizations, engaged in the production or marketing of commercial products having as their active ingredients materials falling within the following groups: Polyelectrolytes such as polyvinyls and polyacrylics, and cellulose derivatives, and lignin derivatives, which are represented as having a primary function of forming soil aggregates in soil to which they have been applied and thereby improving the resistance of such soil to the slaking action of water, increasing its water and air permeability, improving the resistance of its surface to crusting, improving its ease of cultivation, and/or otherwise favorably modifying its structural or physical properties."

Tariff Cuts Asked by President Facing Uphill Fight in Congress

President Eisenhower's recommendations on trade policy calling for a 15 percent reduction in tariffs on a "selected" list of products during the next three years received a cool reception at the hands of most legislators when submitted to congress last week. The immediate indications were that the program faces a certain battle in the committee, with considerable doubt that it can be passed this session.

Reaction among business organizations also was mixed. The Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Export-Import Policy, headed by O. R. Strackbein, denounced the plan for further tax cuts, while the Committee for a National Trade Policy, headed by Charles P. Taft, highly commended the program.

Similar vigorous endorsement came from John S. Coleman, president of Burroughs Corporation and chairman of the Committee for National Trade Policy, while the Chamber of Commerce of the United States described it as "forward looking" and said it "should prove to the world that the United States will continue her role of economic leadership."

No Comment From Chairmen

Neither chairman Eugene Milliken of the senate finance committee, nor chairman Daniel A. Reed of the house ways and means committee, who have charge of tariff legislation, had any immediate comment to make on the President's message. They were members of the Randall commission on trade policies and entered vigorous dissents to its recommendations.

Mr. Eisenhower's program, largely followed the recommendations of this commission and ignored the objections of the dissenters. Along with the additional tariff cuts of 5 percent each year for three years, the President recommended that the trade agreements law be extended for another three years; that the "Buy American Act" be relaxed to allow greater opportunities for foreign suppliers to bid on government contracts, and that the customs laws be further modified along the lines proposed in H. R. 6584.

May Encounter Opposition

This latter recommendation may encounter opposition from the chemical industry, which expressed a fear when the bill was before congress last year that the changes proposed to be made in determining the value of foreign products would open the door to an influx of foreign chemicals into this market. The bill has passed the house and is now in the senate finance committee.

The main points of the President's 4,000-word message to congress may be summarized as follows:—

Tariffs:—The President approved, and urged congress to adopt, the three-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act, now scheduled to expire June 12, with provision for tariff reductions. Three types of tariff lowering would be provided:— (1) Negotiated multilateral cuts in tariff rates of not more than 5

—Continued on page 43

Defense Materials System Is Streamlined by BDSA

The Defense Materials System which presently provides the basic authority for assuring military and Atomic Energy Commission contractors of adequate supplies of copper, steel and aluminum to fill their contracts was revised and simplified last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration to strengthen the controls machinery.

In addition to channeling materials to current defense programs, it provides for an orderly and rapid expansion for military and AEC production and construction in the event of a new emergency. It assures military contractors of the quantity of materials actually needed to meet defense production schedules—but no more, which will assure that the maximum possible share of the critical materials will remain for essential civilian use.

Flexible Characteristic Stressed

Stressing the flexible characteristics of the revised DMS, Lothair Teetor, assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic affairs, who announced the plan March 31, pointed out that the ability to convert swiftly from partial to all-out mobilization requires a knowledge of the amount of materials required for military production, together with a related set of production and material control procedures.

"This operating DMS provides the basis for keeping is readiness this machinery to achieve swift mobilization," he added. "Without such machinery we would have to spend the time necessary to develop it after an M-Day. The development of

—Continued on page 74

Synthetic Rubber Export Policy Is Altered by RFC

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that, effective with shipping orders to be issued for the month of April, 1954, and thereafter, RFC's uniform freight charge policy would no longer be applicable in the case of GR-S synthetic rubber destined for export. Export shipments of GR-S will be sold on an f.o.b. producing plant or warehouse basis. It was also stated that henceforth all GR-S destined for export shipment by ocean freight will, in addition to the usual multiwall paper bag, be packaged in a burlap bag at no extra charge to the purchaser.

The agency stated that RFC's return to its former policy of selling on an f.o.b. plant basis in the case of export shipments was made possible by the fact that current large inventories will permit the shipment of most types of synthetic rubber from plants located in the Gulf of Mexico area. RFC stated there will be no change in its domestic freight policy.

Export Controls Relaxed On Chemicals, Other Items

Controls over export shipments of various chemicals and medicinal products and a wide variety of metals and fiber products to Western Hemisphere countries were eased last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Heretofore, these products could not be sent out of the country without prior approval of the bureau. Under the action just taken, shipments may be made to Western Hemisphere destinations under general license and without the necessity of first applying to the bureau for permission. Shipments to all other destinations, however, still can be made only under individual licenses approved by the bureau.

About 100 products in all were affected

—Continued on page 61

Census Measure Approved By Subcommittee of House

A subcommittee of the house post office and civil services committee last week gave its approval to H.R. 8487 to provide for a national census of manufactures, mineral industries and trade next year on the basis of 1954 data. The bill now goes to the full committee for approval before it is sent to the house floor for passage.

The legislation was widely endorsed at brief hearings held by the subcommittee before it acted on the bill. Representatives of a number of trade associations and business organizations testified as to the need for the census in order to provide data for intelligent business planning.

R. Buford Brandis, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, pointed out that the censuses provided for were part of a carefully worked out program which business groups helped develop shortly after World War II.

"The soundness of government policy decisions and private business planning as well depend upon the availability of accurate and adequate statistical information," Mr. Brandis said. "The national chamber believes it most important to take these and other authorized censuses on schedule hereafter." A census of manufactures, minerals and trade was to have been taken this year on 1953 data, but congress refused to appropriate the necessary funds.

Tung Oil Imports Quota System Object of New Ellender Measure

Legislation to set up a quota system on tung oil imports, geared to the annual requirements of American industry, and with the domestic industry guaranteed the major share of the market, was introduced in the senate last week on behalf of the tung oil industry by Sen. Allen Ellender of Louisiana.

Introduction of the bill preceded by one day the appearance of representatives of the growers and producers before the house and senate agricultural committees to urge continuance of mandatory price supports for tung nuts. Claude Beebe, president of the Tung Growers Council of America, and Marshall Ballard, jr., president of the American Tung Oil Association, testified that mandatory price supports are necessary to save the industry from ruinous competition from Argentina.

Benson Plan Opposed by NPVLA

Meanwhile, the White House continued to study the recommendations of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, that tung oil imports be restricted to 10,858,000 pounds per annum. The secretary's recommendation, which went to President Eisenhower three weeks ago without advance notice to the tung oil consumers, has been strongly opposed by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

In a telegram to the President last week, the association demanded that a public hearing be held on the secretary's recommendation so that the paint industry can express its views. The association recalled that only last June "you adopted the recommendation of the Tariff Commission after a hearing and refused to place import controls on this product."

Bill Referred to Committee

The Ellender bill (S. 3223), sponsored jointly by Senators Russell B. Long of Louisiana, John C. Stennis and James O. Eastland of Mississippi, and Lister Hill of Alabama, has been referred to the senate agricultural committee for consideration, which is presently engaged in extensive hearings on the administration's long range farm program. No date has been fixed for hearings on the measure.

The bill is modeled after the quota provisions of the sugar act of 1948. Under it the Secretary of Agriculture would determine the requirements of the United States for tung oil at prices which would reflect 80 to 100 percent of parity for tung nuts. On the basis of these requirements, the secretary would establish quotas limiting the amounts of tung oil which could be imported from foreign countries for consumption within the United States, and the amount of tung

—Continued on page 61

Plant Nutrient Supply Estimate Is Lowered

The department of Agriculture last week revised downward its estimate of the quantity of the three primary plant nutrients—nitrogen, phosphate and potash—that will be available for agricultural purposes in the 1953-54 season, but stated that the quantity will still be greater than that which was available for the 1952-53 crop year.

As against its previous forecast of an increase of 11 percent, in 1953-54 supplies over those of 1952-53, the department now reports an increase of only 2 percent, due mostly of cutbacks in supplies of potash and phosphates. A reduction in nitrogen also is expected but of a considerably smaller percentage than for the other two materials.

Overall Plant Food Supply

In terms of actual plant food content, supplies for the new year are estimated at 6,071,000 tons, which compares with deliveries of 5,957,000 tons for the 1952-53 year. In terms of fertilizer materials, the volume that may move into trade channels may be slightly below the 1952-53 tonnage, however. This is explained by the fact that the trend towards concentrated materials is continuing, the department said.

The supply of nitrogen (N) available for fertilizer purposes in 1953-54 is currently estimated to be 1,916,000 tons. This estimate is based on July-January production, current rates of production, and probable contribution of synthetic ammonia facilities recently completed and those scheduled for completion during the remainder of the fiscal year. The continuing high level of imports was also taken into consideration. The forecast supply represents an increase of approximately 2.6 percent above the 1,804,000 tons reported delivered to the trade in 1952-53.

The revised 1953-54 estimated supply of phosphates in terms of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) is 2,325,000 tons, representing a 12.8 percent decrease from the earlier estimates and 3.7 percent less than the 2,414,000 tons reported as available in 1952-53. Total production of phosphoric oxide during the period July-September, 1953, was approximately 4.5 percent below the corresponding period of 1952-53 due to reasons other than productive capacity, the department said. The decrease in production of normal superphosphate accounted for this loss in tonnage. The supply of triple and complex superphosphates will exceed the previous year's supply, it was added.

Potash Fertilizer Use

Supplies of potash available for fertilizer in 1953-54 in terms of potassium oxide (K_2O) is 1,830,000 tons. This represents a decrease of 4.4 percent from the earlier estimates, but is 5.2 percent above the 1952-53 supply. The revised estimate reflects the probable trade deliveries based on prospective demand rather than actual above ground supplies, the department said.

Ammonia Plant to Produce 235 Tons Per Day by June

Brea Chemicals, Inc., Brea, Calif., operator of a new $13,000,000 ammonia plant in that city has announced that the facility is expected to be running at full capacity some time in June. The plant will produce 235 tons of ammonia a day, which will be marketed as aqua ammonia. The company recently fired up the boilers as the beginning of a five-week start-up process.

The ammonia plant is owned and is being built by Amoniaco Corporation of Delaware, an independent corporation. It is operated by Brea Chemicals, a subsidiary of Union Oil Company of California, under a long-term lease arrangement from Amoniaco.

Westvaco Mineral Products Research Is Headed by Miles

Dr. C. Burke Miles has been named research director and A. G. Aitchison, manager, development department of the Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, William N. Williams, division president, announced April 2.

After research experience with Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, U. S. Rubber Company and Magnolia Petroleum Company, Dr. Miles joined Westvaco in 1946. For the past seven years he has been director of the Newark, Calif., section of Westvaco's research and development department. Mr. Aitchison joined Westvaco in 1935. He was made technical director in 1941, which post he held until last week's appointment.

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Nickel Controls Tightened To Block Metal's Diversion

Controls over nickel were tightened last week by the Business and Defense Services administration to assure that scarce supplies acquired with defense or atomic energy priority ratings, or by directives of the agency, are not diverted to a non-defense use.

In an amendment to regulation 2, effective March 31, it was provided that where any material appearing on the new list B of the regulation (primary nickel in various forms), which was obtained with priority assistance, can no longer be used for the purpose for which the assistance was given, it must be used if possible to fill "other rate orders" then on hand. The same requirement applies to any product into which the nickel may have been incorporated.

If rated orders have been placed to obtain additional primary nickel to fill the "other rated orders" then on hand, the ratings on the orders for additional nickel must be cancelled to the extent necessary to adjust the net amount of the nickel required.

When there are no "other rated orders" on hand for which the unused nickel can be used, and the nickel is still in its original state, the holder is required by the amendment to notify BDSA in writing. He must then wait ten days from the

—*Continued on page 49*

Titanium Sponge Metal Prices Reduced by duPont

Price reductions for ductile titanium sponge metal of about 6 percent for one grade and 11 percent for the other have been made by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The new prices are $4.72 per pound for grade A-1 ductile sponge, containing a maximum of 0.3 percent iron, and $4.46 per pound for grade A-2, which has a top iron content of 0.5 percent. The old price was $5.

Riboflavin Supplements Cut

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced a reduction in the price of riboflavin supplements for animal feeds. The new price of riboflavin will be 7 cents per gram (the previous price was 8 cents per gram), based upon the riboflavin content of the supplement. Crystalline riboflavin USP for human consumption remains at 10 cents per gram.

Hoffmann-La Roche Offers Riboflavin Salt in Quantity

The vitamin division of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has started up full scale production of a new riboflavin salt—riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium. Under testing for two and a half years, the new product is said to be highly soluble. According to the company, no solubilizer is needed and concentrations heretofore impossible with riboflavin itself show great stability. One gram of riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium is reported by Hoffmann-La Roche to be theoretically equivalent to 0.730 grams of USP riboflavin.

The material is quoted at $140 per kilo for lots of 100 grams or more and 17 cents per gram for quantities of less than 100 grams. Prices are f.o.b. Nutley, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, Ore., with transportation at the lowest rate allowed and prepaid to destination. A differential is charged when shipments are requested by higher rate routings.

Helium Disposal Transfer To Interior Dept. Proposed

Authority to dispose of government supplies of helium would be restored to the Secretary of the Interior under terms of a bill intoduced in the senate last week by Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. This authority previously rested with the secretary, but was transferred to the General Services Administration in 1951 when various scattered authority to dispose of government property was regrouped under GSA. The bill, S. 3198, has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office and the General Services Administration.

Fox Company's Business Acquired by Norton & Son

The business of M. Ewing Fox Company, New York, has been acquired by Edward F. Norton & Son, Inc. The acquisition marks the first change in ownership and management of the Fox Company since its establishment in 1882. The Fox name is being retained by Norton, and offices are being maintained at 50 Church street, New York. Telephone number is BArclay 7-6577. Fox manufactures a line of calcimines, water paints and paint specialties.

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Price Index Declines

The overall OPD price index moved lower, going down 0.90 point to reach 107.13. The industrial organic chemicals market recorded a decline for propylene oxide, while all other materials in this group were steady. The bulk of petrochemicals, various alcohols, ethers, esters, and ketones were reported moving in substantial volume. Red lead, lead monosilicate, litharge, orange mineral and zinc dust were stronger among protective coatings materials. Reduced in this section were blue, green, red, and shellac, together with Copal and Dammar gums. The coal chemicals market witnessed a single advance, for crude, imported naphthalene, and no reductions.

Egg albumin, potato starch and valonia beards, cups and extract moved downward in the textile and leather chemicals group. No advances were recorded in this market. The agricultural chemicals section was substantially firmer, following gains for bone meal, tankage and fish meal and scrap. Linseed meal, bees wax and cottonseed oil were among items that rose in the oils, fats and waxes group. Also advanced were rapeseed and safflower oils, while copra, cottonseed meal, greases, soybean meal and tallow declined.

Lead and mercury, together with potassium and tin salts advanced among heavy chemicals. Tin and zinc metal were also firmer. There were no reductions in this market. Among essential oils, aromatics and flavorings, gains were registered for Mexican pimento, poppy seed, Jamaican ginger and cardamon seed. Mace, Spanish paprika, Dutch caraway, cassia and black pepper moved downward. The petroleum derivatives market was without price changes.

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, steamed, dom., $2.50 per ton (42).
Cardamom seed, fancy, bleached, A, 5c. per lb. (62).
  medium, 10c. per lb.
Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton (42).
  Scrap, menhaden, $5 per ton.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, 5c. per lb. (62).
  No. 2, 4c. per lb.
  No. 3, 4c. per lb.
Lead, ½c. per lb. (34).
  Monosilicate, 0.4c. per lb. (66).
  Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
  97% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
  98% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1.50 per ton (69).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (66).
Mercury, $7 per flask (34).
Mustard seed, English, yellow, 1c. per lb. (62).
Naphthalene, crude, imp., ½c. per lb. (50).
Nutmeg, West Indian, ½c. per lb. (62).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (69).
  ref., ¼c. per lb.
  Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (69).
  ref., ¼c. per lb.
  Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb. (69).
  Safflower, ¼c. per lb. (69).
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (66).
Peanut meal, $1 to $2 per ton (69).
Pimento, Mexican, 3c. per lb. (62).
Poppy, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (62).
  Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, .08c. per lb. (34).
Sodium stannate, .09c. per lb. (34).
Stannis chloride anhyd., 1.3c. per lb. (34).
  cryst., 1c. per lb.
  Sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, 1c. per lb. (34).
Tankage, N. Y. 25c. per unit of ammonia (42).
Tin metal, ½c. per lb. (34).
Wax, bees, African, 1c. per lb. (69).
Zinc, dust, ½c. per lb. (66).
  Prime western, ½c. per lb. (34).

Prices Reduced

Blue, methyl violet toner, PTMA, 10c. per lb. (66).
  Victoria toner, PTMA, 15c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (62).
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb. (62).
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (62).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (69).
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb. (62).
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton (69).
Egg, Albumin flake, 6c. per lb. (41).
  powd., 6c. per lb.
  yolk, 4c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (69).
Green, brilliant thioflavin toner, PTMA, 20c. per lb. (66).
Gum, Copal, Manila, DBB, 1c. per lb. (66).
  Dammar, East Inida, black, bold, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb. (69).
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (62).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb. (69).
  Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb. (69).
Paprika, Spanish, 2c. per lb. (62).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb. (62).
  White, 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, Idaho, 7/10c. per lb. (41).
Propylene oxide, 2½c. per lb. (46).
Red, rhodamine, PTMA, 20c. per lb. (66).
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb. (66).
  ref., 2c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (69).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (69).
Valonia beards, $2 per ton (41).
  cups, $1 per ton.
  extract, ¼c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

April 2, 1954	March 26, 1954	April 3, 1953
107.13	108.03	107.19

Nitrogen Aid Deadline Set

The Office of Defense Mobilization announced April 2 that the period for filing applications for tax amortization certificates covering new nitrogen production facilities will close April 9. The agency said there is approximately 163,000 tons of capacity available under the goal to be covered by fast tax write-offs. Sufficient applications are on file for certificates to more than cover this amount, ODM said, but added that additional applications will be received for filing until the deadline date.

British Sulfuric Acid '53 Statistics Tallied

The National Sulphuric Acid Association, a British organization, has reported statistics covering 1953 operations of the United Kingdom's sulfuric acid industry. Data on sulfuric acid and oleum during the year in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 are as follows:—

	Chamber only	Contact only	Chamber and contact
Stock, Jan. 1	30,844	39,326	70,170
Production	658,525	1,216,652	1,875,177
Receipts	130,169	97,725	227,894
Oleum feed	.....	5,256	5,256
Adjustments	—453	—394	—847
Use	399,498	472,658	872,156
Stock	389,411	852,945	1,242,356
Stock, Dec. 31, 1953	30,176	32,962	63,138
Total capacity represented	794,130	1,472,690	2,266,820
Percentage production	82.9%	82.6%	82.7%

Data on raw materials used in sulfuric acid production follows in tons:—

	Stock, Jan. 1	Receipts	Use	Stock, Dec. 31
Pyrites	127,958	403,094	378,124	152,482
Spent oxide	238,049	280,865	285,973	177,827
Sulfur and H_2S	62,185	236,690	252,893	47,088
Zinc concentrates	78,670	162,261	174,036	66,980
Anhydrite	515	183,078	182,803	790

Consumption of sulfuric acid and oleum by trade uses in the United Kingdom during 1953 follows in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4:—

Accumulators	10,042
Agricultural purposes	9,522
Bichromate and chromic acid	9,465
Bromine	15,941
Clays (fuller's earth, etc.)	9,196
Copper pickling	3,659
Dealers	12,064
Drugs and fine chemicals	14,108
Dyestuffs and intermediates	68,237
Explosives	31,757
Export	2,631
Glue, gelatine and size	459
Hydrochloric acid	54,268
Hydrofluoric acid	11,859
Iron pickling (including tin plate)	96,524
Leather	4,231
Lithopone	11,897
Metal extraction	4,003
Oil refining and petroleum products	64,182
Oils (vegetable)	11,218
Paper, etc.	5,338
Phosphates (industrial)	1,389
Plastics, not otherwise classified	21,096
Rayon and transparent paper	232,553
Sewage	11,224
Soap and glycerine	30,671
Sugar refining	585
Sulphate of ammonia	287,328
Sulphates of copper, nickel, etc.	20,450
Sulphate of magnesium	5,131
Superphosphate	482,393
Tar and benzol	22,843
Textile uses	21,549
Titanium oxide	169,164
Unclassified	144,849
Total	1,901,826

Texaco Petrochemical Setup Put Under Direction of Gee

William P. Gee, assistant to the president, has been placed in charge of all petrochemical activities for Texas Company, New York, it has been announced by Augustus C. Long, president, who also revealed the appointment of A. W. Baucum as assistant to the president. Mr. Baucum had been assistant to the vice-president in charge of the producing department since 1950. Mr. Gee also will be responsible for the company's activities in the field of synthetic rubber.

Mr. Gee represents Texas Company as a director and member of the executive committee of Jefferson Chemical Company, in which Texaco has a 50 percent interest. Texas Company anticipates that its petrochemical operations will expand in the future, Mr. Long said, and Mr. Gee is being relieved of all other duties in order to devote full time to this repsonsibility.

Pennsylvania Salt Tells Plans for New Divisions

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced that it will establish two new operating units—

William P. Drake

an industrial chemicals division and a chemical specialties division.

Three major personnel appointments have already been announced. William P. Drake, vice-president in charge of sales, has been named president of the industrial chemicals division and Albert H. Clem, general sales manager, has become president of the chemical specialties division. William F. Mitchell, formerly head of Pennsalt's manufacturing activities, has become vice-president in charge of engineering, purchasing and traffic for the consolidated company.

The new components will function as complete operating units responsible for both the manufacture and sale of their respective products. Other units already operating on this basis are Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Sharples Chemicals Inc., and Pennsalt International Corporation.

George B. Beitzel, president, said, "This realignment will complete the company's decentralized organizational structure. The change-over will be made gradually during a period of approximately a year, and most changes will be at top and middle management levels.

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Unit Appoints Research Director

Dr. William L. Davidson has been appointed research director and William B. Rose, manager, development department of the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, Franklin Farley, division president, announced April 2. Prior to joining FMC on January 1, Dr. Davidson was for three years director of the office of industrial development of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington. He was previously associated with the B. F. Goodrich Company and the Monsanto Chemical Company.

Mr. Rose joined Westvaco Chemical Corporation in 1935. Prior to his new assignment he had been assistant technical director of FMC's Westvaco Chemical Division.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Reaction of congress to the recommendations of the President on trade policies was about the same as that given to the Randall commission report last January. There were the usual comments from the leaders and the rank and file of both the senate and the house, favoring or opposing the recommendations, but with this notable difference — neither chairman Milliken of the senate finance committee, nor chairman Reed of the house ways and means committee had anything to say immediately.

Observers regard this as significant and as foreshadowing an exceedingly rough road ahead for the President in attempting to get the tariff features of the program enacted into law. As chairmen of the two committees which handle tariff legislation, Messrs. Milliken and Reed are in an exceedingly favorable position to block progress of the administration's bill.

The trade agreements act, which Mr. Eisenhower would like to see extended for three years, automatically expires June 12. Since it would not be any calamity to let the law lapse for a few weeks, Mr. Reed is in no hurry to call his committee together to start studying the question of extending the law. He presently has a number of other things scheduled for his committee's consideration and it may be a month or more before it gets around to taking up the trade agreements law.

Meanwhile, the senate finance committee has the job of reviewing and revising the 800-page general tax revision bill passed a few weeks ago by the house and is in no position to give early consideration to the tariff and trade agreement questions. All of which leads observers to believe that a one or two-year extension of the law without change is the most to be hoped for a this time.

Drying Oil Reports Due

The Agricultural Marketing Service has a project under way which, when completed, will be exceedingly helpful to industry in keeping tabs on drying oil uses and prospective uses.

The agency is making a study of what drying oils are used for particular pur-

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APMA Backs Atomic Study Plan, Elects Robert A. Hardt President

Endorsement of President Eisenhower's recent proposal calling for an international study of peaceful uses for atomic energy and the election of a new association president marked the forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, held March 29 to 31 at Boca Raton, Fla. The three-day parley set an attendance record with nearly 500 registrations.

The atomic energy action, one of five resolutions approved by APMA at its closing session, backed Mr. Eisenhower's plan "that an international atomic energy agency be set up under the aegis of the United Nations to encourage world-wide investigation into the most effective peaceful uses of fissionable materials to the fullest extent possible without jeopardy to the peaceful security and protection of the United States of America and its people from aggression."

Elected as the new association president was Robert A. Hardt, vice-president and director of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N.J. Mr. Hardt succeeded Michael F. Charley, president of Standard Pharmacal Company of Chicago, who moved on to the APMA board of directors for a three-year term.

Robert A. Hardt

The association this year inaugurated a new office—president-elect. Named president-elect for 1954 was Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Valentine will take over as APMA president at the 1955 annual meeting.

Among other key actions taken by the association last week was approval of a resolution opposing use of the term "Pharmacopeia" in connection with the proposed World Health Organization compendium of drug standards. APMA, which based its stand on the assertion that the "compendium has no official legal status," urged WHO to adopt some other title. Suggested titles included "International Compendium," "Codex" and "Formulary."

Randall Commission Scored

Recommendations of the Randall commission drew sharp criticism from John J. Powers, jr., senior vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. Neither the majority nor minority reports make "any real statement of basic philosophy," he asserted, adding that neither report offers an answer to the question of why international trade should be expanded.

Mr. Powers suggested that international trade should be expanded "not merely to close the dollar gap, as seemed to be the motive of the Randall commission," but for two other more basic reasons. In the first place, he said, "it is trade, not politics, which cements nations." Secondly, he felt that "like our own great industrial development, a similar development on a world-wide basis aided and inspired by the United States would not

—Continued on page 30

DuPont Head Points Out Industrial Integrity Need

Industrial integrity, rather than law, is the only "really effective" guarantee of protection against activities which threaten public health and comfort, Crawford Greenewalt, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., said last week at ceremonies dedicating the company's new Haskell laboratory for toxicology and industrial medicine. The laboratory, located in Newark, Del., is for expanded research on safeguarding the health of the company's employees and users of its products.

Mr. Greenewalt told 200 leaders of science and industry at a dedication dinner that while public health laws, in the main, "have been desirable and have been well administered," they were necessarily negative in nature, controlling obvious abuse and punishing wrong-doers. "The affirmative course must depend upon the reputation, the integrity, and the high technical qualifications of the producer," he said.

While laws serve the "most useful purpose" of establishing standards for safeguarding the public, few in industry today "would be content merely to conform to legal requirements," Mr. Greenewalt said. "The measure of our citizenship, it seems to me, is the extent to which our voluntary acts go beyond the mere legalistic behavior." Mr. Greenewalt cited the $2,000,000 Haskell laboratory as an indication of the extent of the ability of industrial concerns to "go beyond standards established by law."

Stanolind Exercising Option To Acquire Carthage Stock

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., has decided to exercise its option to acquire the stock of Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., ending nearly four months of intensive study of the situation. Carthage owns the idle gas synthesis plant at Brownsville, Tex., which has been beset by mechanical and process problems and has never commenced production. In taking over Carthage, Stanolind will guarantee the payment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's loan to Carthage of $17,500,000.

Stanolind has also announced completion of arrangements to acquire the Brownsville storage terminal of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a property that adjoins both the Carthage plant and Stanolind's chemical plant. This will permit the three plants to be operated as one.

Stanolind also pointed out that it will be many months before the synthesis plant will be in condition to start operations. This is based on estimates of the work that must be done in redesigning and reconditioning present equipment in the plant, and in installing new equipment that is essential to the plant's successful operation.

Int'l Minerals Unveils New Phosphate Chemicals Plant

Representatives of the press, representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, feed manufacturers and officers of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, last week toured the firm's new Bonnie phosphate chemicals plant near Bartow, Fla. Louis Ware, president of International Minerals, told the group that the new $15,000,000 plant is the first in operation in Florida to produce uranium compounds for AEC.

The compounds are recovered as an intermediate step in the production of multiple superphosphate and dicalcium phosphate. The Bonnie plant is expected to produce 100,000 tons of dicalcium phosphate annually.

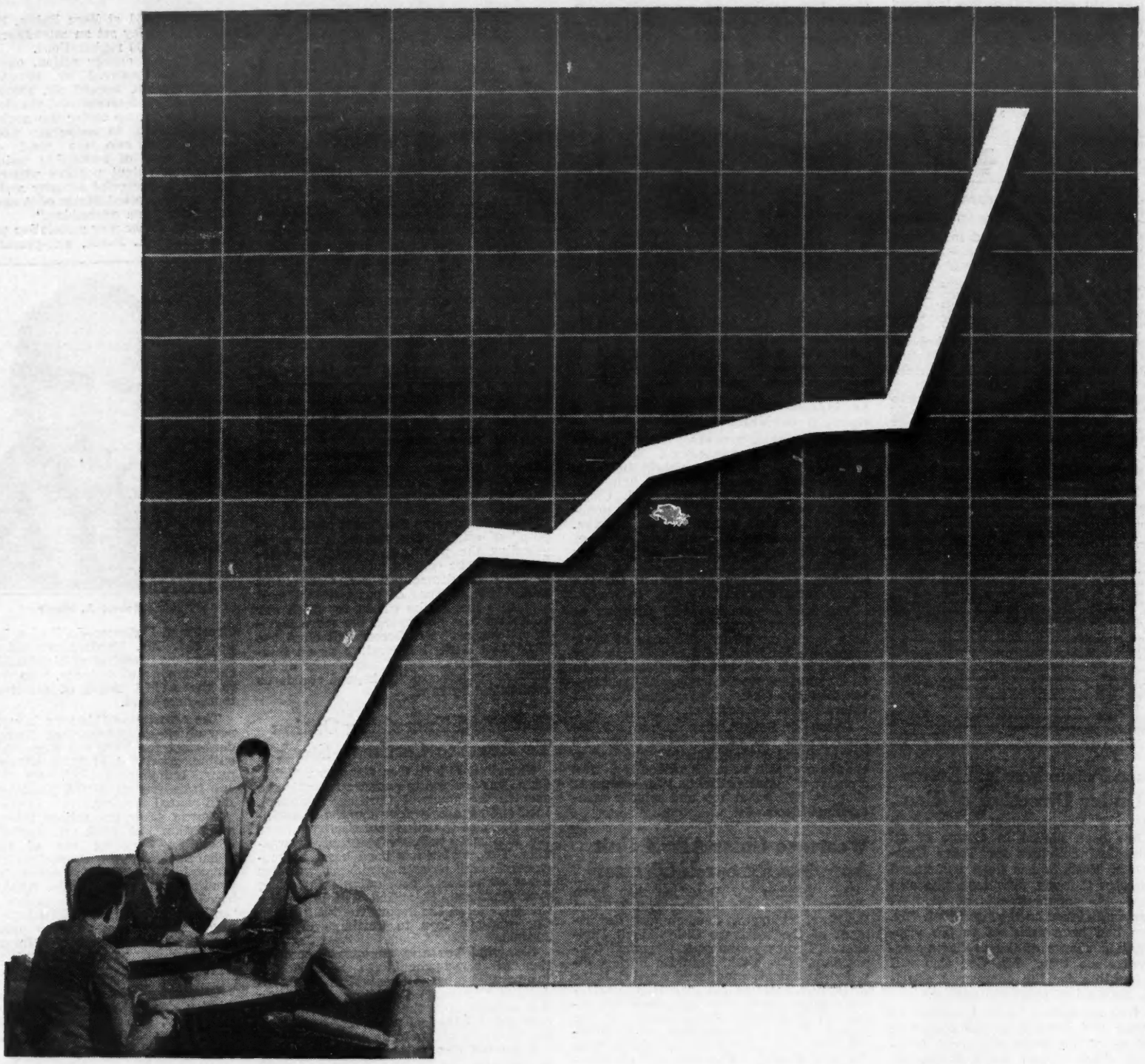
Jacques Wolf Picks Officers

Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J., has announced the names of its three new top officers, following the death of its founder, Jacques Wolf, a month ago. Schuyler E. Tylee has been elected president of the firm; Gerald J. Desmond has been chosen vice-president, treasurer and general manager, and Arnold Pfister has been made secretary and plant manager.

Ammonia Output Facilities Expansion Set by Cominco

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., has announced that work will commence immediately on a major expansion of the ammonia production facilities at its Alberta nitrogen department at Calgary, Alberta.

This is part of Cominco's long range chemical and fertilizer expansion program. The project will provide sufficient additional ammonia to allow full-out operation of Cominco's ammonium nitrate fertilizer facilities at Calgary, Alberta and Trail, B.C., and will also allow sales of substantial quantities of anhydrous ammonia to meet the rapidly growing demand for this material in the industrial and agricultural markets of the west, it was said. On completion of this project, Cominco estimates that its fertilizer output will be increased by more than 50,000 tons annually.



the critical point* is the planning

*in a product's career

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 5-8.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 5-7.

Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), annual meeting, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 5-6.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Patten hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3-5.

American Chemical Society, division of rubber chemistry, spring meeting, Brown hotel, Louisville, Ky., April 14-16; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Berkeley-Carteret hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., May 12-14.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, San Antonio, Tex., April 12-14.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference Seattle, Wash., May 23-28.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27; annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Basic Materials Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, May 17-20.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Electrochemical Society, annual meeting, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 2-6.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 16-19.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5-7.

Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting and show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 26-28.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 14-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29

Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 21-23.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-26.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14.

Society of the Plastics Industry, exposition, technical conference, Public Auditorium, Cleveland and Statler hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, June 7-10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, April 14; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.

OPD Shifts Some Market Reports

OPD's establishment of an industrial organic chemicals market has necessitated the shifting of reports on more than 350 chemicals to new markets. The transplanted chemicals are listed below under their previous market headings, with code letters in parentheses indicating their current locations. Following are the markets represented by the code letters:—

Agricultural Chemicals.....(AC)
Coal Chemicals.....(CC)
Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals..(D)
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics...(EO)
Heavy Chemicals.....(HC)
Industrial Organic Chemicals...(IOC)
Oils, Fats and Waxes.....(OFW)
Petroleum Derivatives.....(P)
Protective Coatings Materials.....(PC)
Textile and Leather Chemicals...(TC)

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Aconite root (D)
Alethris root (D)
Aloes (D)
Angelica root (D)
Anise seed (EO)
Areca nuts (D)
Arnica flowers (D)
Asafoetida gum (D)
Balm of Gilead (D)
Barberry root bark (D)
Belladonna leaves (D)
Belladonna root (D)
Blackberry root bark (D)
Black haw root bark (D)
Black haw tree bark (D)
Blood root (D)
Buchu leaves (D)
Cantharides (D)
Caraway seed (EO)
Cardamom seed (EO)
Cascara bark (D)
Cassia (EO)
Catnip leaves (D)
Celery seed (EO)
Chamomile flowers (D)
Cinchona bark (D)
Cinnamon (EO)
Cloves (EO)
Cocillana bark (D)
Cohosh root, black (D)
Cohosh root, blue (D)
Colchicum root (D)
Colchicum seed (D)
Colombo root (D)
Copaiba balsam (D)
Coriander seed (EO)
Cramp bark (D)
Cubeb berries (D)
Cumin seed (EO)
Dandelion root (D)
Deertongue leaves (D)
Digitalis leaves (D)
Dill seed (EO)
Echinacea root (D)
Elder flowers (D)
Elm bark (D)
Ergot (D)
Euphorbia herb (D)
Fennel seed (EO)
Fenugreek seed (EO)
Fir balsam (D)
Fringe tree root bark (D)
Gelseminum root (D)
Gentian root (D)
Ginger (EO)
Goldenseal root (D)
Grindelia herb (D)
Gum, acacia (D)
Gum, benzoin (D)
Gum, karaya (D)
Gum, locust bean (D)
Gum, myrrh (D)
Gum, olibanum (D)
Gum, tragacanth (D)
Hawthorne berries (D)
Hellebore root (D)
Helonias root (D)
Henbane leaves (D)
Horehound herb (D)
Ipecac root (D)
Irish moss (D)
Jalap root (D)
Juniper berries (D)
Kola nuts (D)
Lady slipper root (D)
Larkspur seed (D)
Lavender flowers (D)
Licorice root (D)
Linden flowers (D)
Lobelia herb (D)
Lycopodium (D)
Mace (EO)
Mandrake root (D)
Mustard seed (EO)
Niger seed (EO)
Nutmeg (EO)
Nux vomica (D)
Orange peel, bitter (D)
Orange peel, sweet (D)
Papain (EO)
Paprika (EO)
Passionflower herb (D)
Pepper, black (EO)
Pepper, red (EO)
Pepper, white (EO)
Peppermint leaves (D)
Peru balsam (D)
Pimento (EO)
Pink root (D)
Pleurisy root (D)
Poke root (D)
Poppy seed (EO)
Psyllium seed (D)
Pumpkin seed (EO)
Quassia chips (D)
Quince seed (D)
Rhubarb root (D)
Sarsaparilla root (EO)
Sassafras bark (EO)
Senega root (D)
Senna leaves (D)
Serpentaria root (D)
Sesame seed (EO)
Soap bark (D)
Spearmint leaves (D)
St. Johns bread (D)
Stavesacre seed (D)
Stramonium leaves (D)
Strophanthus seed (D)
Thyme leaves (D)
Tolu balsam (D)
Tonka beans (D)
Uva ursi leaves (D)
Valerian root (D)
Vanilla beans (EO)
Wahoo root bark (D)
White pine bark, rossed (D)
Wild cherry bark (D)
Witch hazel bark (D)
Witch hazel leaves (D)
Wormseed (D)
Yerba santa leaves (D)

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde (IOC)
Acetone (IOC)
Acetonitrile (IOC)
Acid, adipic (IOC)
Acid, benzoic (IOC)
Acid, boric (HC)
Acid, butyric (IOC)
Acid, crotonic (IOC)
Acid, cyanoacetic (IOC)
Acid, diglycolic (IOC)
Acid, ethylhexoic (IOC)
Acid, gallic, tech. (IOC)
Acid, gluconic (IOC)
Acid, methacrylic (IOC)
Acid, picric NF (CC)
Acid, propionic (IOC)
Acid, sebacic (IOC)
Acid, sulfanilic (IOC)
Acid, tannic, tech. (IOC)
Acrolein (IOC)
Alcohol, allyl (IOC)
Alcohol, amyl (IOC)
Alcohol, butyl (IOC)
Alcohol, capryl (IOC)
Alcohol, denatured (IOC)
Alcohol, diacetone (IOC)
Alcohol, ethyl (IOC)
Alcohol, ethylbutyl (IOC)
Alcohol, ethylhexyl (IOC)
Alcohol, furfuryl (IOC)
Alcohol, isobutyl (IOC)
Alcohol, isooctyl (IOC)
Alcohol, isopropyl (IOC)
Alcohol, propyl (IOC)
Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl (IOC)
Aldol (IOC)
Allyl bromide (IOC)
Allyl chloride (IOC)
Aminoethyl ethanolamine (IOC)
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (IOC)
Ammonium biborate (HC)
Ammonium pentaborate (HC)
Amyl acetate (IOC)
Borax (HC)
Boron trifluoride (HC)
Bromine (HC)
Butadiene (IOC)
Butraldehyde (IOC)
Butyl acetate (IOC)
Butyl chloride (IOC)
Butyl ether (IOC)
Butyl lactate (IOC)
Butyl methacrylate (IOC)
Capsicum oleoresin (EO)
Carbon tetrachloride (IOC)
Castor beans (OFW)
Chloral, tech. (IOC)
Chloroform (IOC)
CMC (IOC)
Cocoa butter (OFW)
Corn syrup (IOC)
Crotonaldehyde (IOC)
1-Decanol (IOC)
Dibutylamine (IOC)
Dichloroethyl ether (IOC)
Dichloropentanes (IOC)
Diethanolamine (IOC)
Diethyl carbonate (IOC)
Diethylethanolamine (IOC)
Diethyl maleate (IOC)
Diethyl oxalate (IOC)
Diethyl sulfate (IOC)
Diethylamine (IOC)
Diethylene glycol (IOC)
Diethylenetriamine (IOC)
Di-isobutyl ketone (IOC)
Di-isobutylene (IOC)
Di-isopropylamine (IOC)
Dimethyl chloroacetal (IOC)
Dimethyl ethanolamine (IOC)
Dimethyl formamide (IOC)
Dimethyl sulfate (IOC)
Dimethylamine (IOC)
Dioxane (IOC)
Dipentaerythritol (IOC)
Dipropylene glycol (IOC)
Epichlorohydrin (IOC)
Ethyl acetate (IOC)
Ethyl acetoacetate (IOC)
Ethyl acrylate (IOC)
Ethyl bromide (IOC)
Ethyl butyl ketone (IOC)
Ethyl chloride (IOC)
Ethylethanolamines, mixed (IOC)
Ethyl ether, solvent (IOC)
Ethyl iodide (IOC)
Ethyl methacrylate (IOC)
Ethyl silicate (IOC)
Ethylene dichloride (IOC)
Ethylene glycol (IOC)
Ethylene oxide (IOC)
Ethylenediamine (IOC)
Formaldehyde (IOC)
Furfural (IOC)
Fusel oil (IOC)
Ginger oleoresin (EO)
Glycerine (IOC)
Glycoxal (IOC)
Gum, cellulose (IOC)
Hexamethylenetetramine (IOC)
1-Hexanol (IOC)
Hexylene glycol (IOC)
Hexyl methacrylate (IOC)
Hydrazine base (HC)
Hydrazine hydrate (HC)
Hydrofuramide (IOC)
Hydrogen peroxide (TC)
Isobutyraldehyde (IOC)
Isobutyl acetate (IOC)
Isophorone (IOC)
Isopropyl acetate (IOC)
Isopropyl ether (IOC)
Lactose (IOC)
Lauryl chloride (IOC)
Lauryl methacrylate (IOC)
Lecithin, soya, edible (OFW)
Lithium carbonate (HC)
Lithium chloride (HC)
Lithium fluoride (HC)
Lithium hydroxide (HC)
Magnesia, calcined (HC)
Magnesium carbonate (HC)
Magnesium peroxide (TC)
Mannitol (IOC)
Melamine (IOC)
Mesityl oxide (IOC)
Methanol (IOC)
Methyl acetone (IOC)
Methyl acrylate (IOC)
Methyl amyl acetate (IOC)
Methyl amyl ketone (IOC)
Methyl bromide (IOC)
Methyl ethyl ketone (IOC)
Methyl formate (IOC)
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (IOC)
Methyl isobutyl ketone (IOC)
Methyl lactate (IOC)
Methyl methacrylate (IOC)
Methyl salicylate (EO)
Monobutylamine (IOC)
Monoethanolamine (IOC)
Monoethylamine (IOC
Monoisopropylamine (IOC)
Monoethylamine (IOC)
Morpholine (IOC)
Nitroethane (IOC)
Nitromethane (IOC)
Nitropropane (ICC)
1-Octanol (IOC)
Oil, castor, USP (OFW)
Oil, chaulmoogra (EO)
Oil, croton (EO)
Paraformaldehyde (IOC)
Paraldehyde (IOC)
Pentaerythritol (IOC)
Perchloroethylene (IOC)
o-Phenetidine (CC)
p-Phenetidine (CC)
b-Phenylethylamine (IOC)
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate (IOC)
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate (IOC)
Potassium bromate (HC)
Potassium pentaborate (HC)
Potassium pentaborate (HC)
Propyl acetate (IOC)
Propylene dichloride (IOC)
Propylene glycol (IOC)
Propylene oxide (IOC)
Sodium gluconate, tech. (TC)
Sodium lauryl sulfate (IOC)
Sodium metaborate (HC)
Sorbitan monostearate (IOC)
Sorbitan tristearate (IOC))
Sucrose (IOC)
Sucrose octaacetate (IOC)
Sulfur, USP (HC)
Terpine hydrate, commercial (IOC)
Tetrachloroethane (IOC)
Tetraethyl ortho silicate (IOC)
Tetraethylenepentamine (IOC)
Thiocarbanilide (CC)
Thiourea (IOC)
Triacetin (IOC)
Tributylamine (IOC)
Trichloroethane (IOC)
Trichloroethylene (IOC)
Triethanolamine (IOC)
Triethylamine (IOC)
Triethylene glycol (IOC)
Triethylenetetramine (IOC)
Trimethylamine (IOC)
Tripentaerythritol (IOC)
Tripropylene glycol (IOC)
Vinyl acetate (IOC)
Vinyl butyl ether (IOC)
Vinyl ethyl ether (IOC)
Vinyl isobutyl ether (IOC)
Vinyl methyl ether (IOC)
Zinc stearate (PC)

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Acetophenone, tech. (IOC)
Benzaldehyde, tech. (CC)
Methyl formate (IOC)

Heavy Chemicals

Acid, acetic (IOC)
Acid, formic (IOC)
Acid, hydroxyacetic (IOC)
Acid, lactic (IOC)
Acid, monochloroacetic (IOC)
Acid, naphthenic (P)
Acid, oxalic (IOC)
Acid, trichloroacetic (IOC)
Acrylonitrile (IOC)
Carbon disulfide (IOC)
Carbon tetrachloride (IOC)
Defluorinated phosphate (AC)
Methyl chloride (IOC)
Methylene chloride (IOC)

Protective Coatings Materials

Diethylene glycol diethyl ether (IOC)
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (IOC)
Diethylene glycol monobutylether acetate (IOC)
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
Diethyl glycol monoethyl ether acetate (IOC)
Diethlene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (IOC)
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (IOC)
Lecithin, soya (OFW)
Propylene glycol methyl ether (IOC)

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Acetic anhydride (IOC)

Poisons Interpretation Of USDA Is Detailed

The official Department of Agriculture interpretation of the intent of the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act concerning non-economic poison claims and directions for use, which became effective March 26 (OPD, 3/29/54), appears below. Along with it is an interpretation of economic poisons subject to requirements of the food, drug and cosmetics act.

The ruling, identified as interpretation No. 20, is intended to cover the new combination of products now being placed on the market to be used in agriculture for controlling weeds.

The interpretation follows:—

"(a) Certain products are sold for both 'economic poison' and 'non-economic poison' uses and the labeling of these products bears directions for use and claims which relate to both economic poison and noneconomic poison uses. For example, a product may be sold as a weed killer and also as a spray for potatoes to prevent sprouting. If such article were recommended only for use on potatoes to prevent sprouting, it would not be subject to the requirements of the act. The product, however, becomes subject to the requirements of the act by being recommended for use as an economic poison. The question has arisen concerning the extent to which the requirements of the act and regulations apply to the noneconomic poison claims and directions for use.

Subject in All Respects

"(b) A product which is subject to the act as an economic poison is subject to the act in all respects. Therefore, any statement relative to the article or its ingredients, including a statement relative to the non-economic poison use of the product, which is false or misleading will result in the product being considered as misbranded under the act. Likewise, the directions for use, including directions for non-economic poison use, must be such that no injury to the public will result if such directions are followed. For example, a product may be intended to be used as an economic poison under the federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act and as a drug within the meaning of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act. If the directions for use of the product as a drug are such that injury will result to the user, the product will not be considered to be in compliance with the requirements of the federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act, even though the directions for use of the prod-

—*Continued on page 63*

Nat'l Pharmaceutical Council Chooses Executive Vice-Pres.

Newell G. Stewart, nationally-known in the retail drug field, April 1 was elected executive vice president of the National Pharmaceutical Council, it was announced by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president. Dr. Klumpp also announced that Dr. John W. Dargavel, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, has accepted the chairmanship of the NPC's advisory committee.

A former Mayor of Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Stewart will assume the position of administrative head of the council in June, with headquarters located in New York City. He is president-elect of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and secretary of the Arizona Pharmaceutical Association and of the Arizona Board of Pharmacy.

Consulting Chemists Planning Wastes Symposium April 27

A symposium on "Waterborne and Airborne Wastes" will be held at a dinner meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers April 27 at 5 p.m. at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York. The guest speakers will be Harry A. Farber, associate editor of *Water and Sewage Works*, and William G. Christy, consulting engineer. Roger G. Blum of Jos. K. Blum, consulting engineers, New York, will act as moderator.

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Bismuth Salts	Iodides	Theophyllines
Bromides	Magnesium Salts	Vitamins
Caffeine	Quinines	Zinc Salts
	Salicylates	

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
smaller lots lb. .91 - .96

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .75 - —

p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial synthetic, CP, dms. dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .97 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 176.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis, ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, dms. lb. .26¼- .28

Caprylic, dms. lb. .30¾- .32½

Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms. lb. .35½- .36

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms. lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100 lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. No prices.

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, ref'd, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼

hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls. lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .26 - .27¾
tankcars lb. .24¼- —
double dist., dms. lb. .26¾- .28½
tankcars lb. .25 - .25¼
Corn oil, dist., dms. lb. .13 - .15½
tanks lb. .11¼- .12
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .11¼- .13
tanks lb. .09½- —
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks lb. .10 - .10¼

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 268° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb. .90 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Desoxycholic, fib dms 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works fb. .14 - —

Acid, 2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.75

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms. lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots. lb. .23½- .31½
cbys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½- —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%. lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%. lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys. lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43

Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., 100% basis lb. .126 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 1.33 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb 2.30 2.83

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3690
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 -12.50

Laurent's, bbls. lb. .80 - .87
Lauric, 99%, dms. lb. .37¼- .39¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .2035- —
water white, dms lb. .2335- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-8-sulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).

Acacia — Acid, Naphthylamine

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	E.	east	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	SD	specially denatured
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	s.d.	single distilled
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	sec.	secondary
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	shipt.	shipment
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	syn.	synthetic
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dest-dist.	destructive distilled	n-	normal	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dl-	dextro-laevo	nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
		neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		NF	National Formulary	W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted basis 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
42° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
56.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works lb. .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade 75%, chys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .35 - —
dms small lb .81 .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .43
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallol, NF (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic, bbls works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
single dist., dms lb. .15½- .17¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
Imported, bgs lb. .32 - —
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic, dms. lb 1.40 —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots gram. 20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 4.00 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fin., dms lb. 4.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb. .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.74 - 1.76
powder, bbls lb. 1.78 - 1.80
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capyrl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, 6b., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, 6b., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

For You Who Want
QUALITY in QUANTITY

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .21¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100% dms, frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .32 - —
powdered, cs lb. .45 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.53 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1630- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -65.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 500 lbs. or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.03 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.63 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt. alld lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .31 - 1.03
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported dms. l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western, 33.5%N, works ton. 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .43 - —
tech., bgs., c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms. works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 -47.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, works ton. 45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .06½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis, works. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton. 180.00 - —

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0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
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Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
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Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Phthalylsulfacetamide

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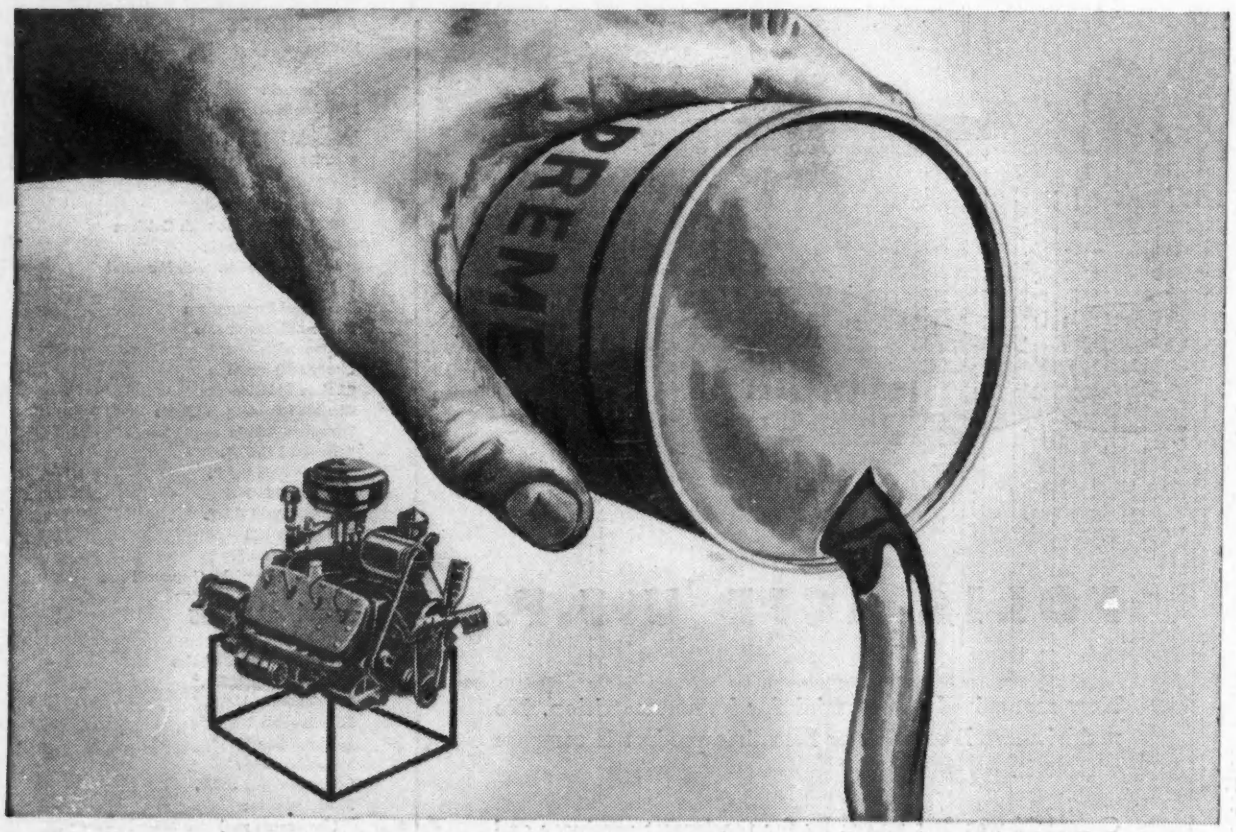
Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di-basic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvid lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25½ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .28 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. fins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argois, min 50%, bgs shipments ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l dlvd. lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300° - 390°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldenyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys. dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21½ - .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, oxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —



Base Your Motor Oil Detergents On Rohm & Haas Alkylphenols

Modern engines demand more from lubricants than just lubricating efficiency. Detergency, corrosion inhibition, and other properties have become of great importance. Among today's widely used oil additives are the calcium and barium salts of alkylphenol sulfides, such as those prepared from octylphenol and nonylphenol. These oil additives aid in the suspension of solid matter, help to retard adhesion of sludge to engine surfaces. Because the salts are derived from weak acids and strong bases, they also inhibit corrosion by neutralizing engine acids.

Rohm & Haas octylphenol and nonylphenol are also useful in the manufacture of synthetic resins, fungicides, germicides, dyestuffs, and pharmaceuticals. They serve as intermediates for rubber chemicals, wetting agents, and emulsifiers. Octylphenol stabilizes ethyl cellulose against deterioration by heat and light. For further information about the alkylphenols, or other products listed below, simply check the coupon.

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
DEPT. SP, WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.
Send me technical data on the Alkylphenols ☐
I would also like data on the following:
☐ Methylamines ☐ Acrylate & Methacrylate Esters
☐ PRIMENE Alkyl Amines ☐ DYTOL Fatty Alcohols
☐ PRIMINOX Polyethoxy Amines ☐ Dimethylformamide
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CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY
ROHM & HAAS COMPANY
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Representatives in principal foreign countries

PRIMENE, PRIMINOX, and DYTOL are trade-marks, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars..lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point .....lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium Sulphide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, ngs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works .....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.165.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse .....ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- .25
Bloodroot, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., & of Miss R. including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. (tho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis .....lb. .46 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis .....lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis. . lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd prices 1½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac. Coast Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago..ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works. lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works .....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —

Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works....lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs. works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ....oz. .20 - .35
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..lb. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery.lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).

Bismuth Subiodide—Calcium Carbonate, Natural, Water-grd.

Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb. 70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

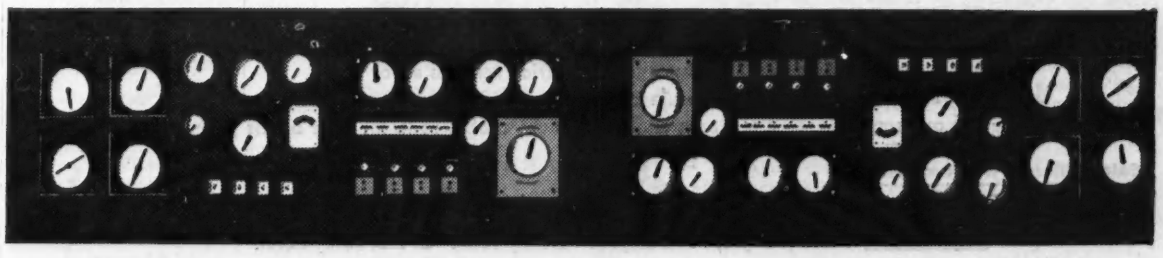
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —

Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 2.85 - —
synthetic, USP cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil dms., 10,000 more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .02 - —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .025 - —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .03 - —
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ...lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .93 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00

AUTOMATIC CONTROL

makes your FATTY ACIDS finer

A. GROSS & COMPANY



Modern distillation and separation methods produce Fatty Acids of a stability and uniformity unmatched in previous years. Automatic controls are part of the A. Gross "know how" for the production of ester-free Red Oils and Stearic Acids. With the demand for superior color, odor, low unsaponifiable content of Stearic Acids—you will want to try a supply from A. Gross & Company. And, of course, since we use no solvents of any kind in our process, you will want to try GROCO ester-free Red Oils with titers as low as 2° C.

Send for samples and our catalog "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry."

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A. GROSS & Company

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated—Chlorophyll, Oil Soluble

Calcium carbonate, precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
flake 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor 40%, tankcars works frt. alld ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l. works same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs. frt equald lb 29½ .30
Cyanide dms. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA bbls., dms lb. .70 .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —

Calcium lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulfide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75

Calomel, USP powd dms. lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., fgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .51 - .53
tablets 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP gran. powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs. lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 6.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 .18
tech., dms., c.l. E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs. lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb. dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.75 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom. acid-precip. standard, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium bgs 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .14½- —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .16½- .17
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .16 - —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .78 - —
medium, bls. lb. .82 - —
thin, bls. lb. No stocks.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 100.00 -105.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns. lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .48 - .49
Indian, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, nb. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77.00 —
bulk c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1592- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Met. area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —

THIS IS **MERCHANTS**

This is Elgin C. Swackhammer, Manager of our Milwaukee branch, and Sales Manager in charge of our Industrial Division.

Originally, Mr. Swackhammer was with Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation (September 1929) and in 1936 came to Merchants as Sales Manager of our Laundry Division in Chicago. Since 1943 he has been Manager of our Milwaukee branch, and since 1950 also Sales Manager of our Industrial Division. Mr. Swackhammer's long experience in chemical sales especially qualifies him to help you with your chemical problems.

The Milwaukee office of Merchants was one of the original branches founded 33 years ago. This office services all of Wisconsin, as well as the upper peninsula of Michigan. Five salesmen are ready to help you—and our ample warehouse stocks and three trucks enable us to fill your orders promptly.

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Distributors of industrial chemicals for over a quarter century.

Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	- —
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- 4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	- —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	42.00	- —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	45.00	- —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	45.00	- —
imported, 60%, tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	- —
90%, tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	- —
75%, tins, 100% basis	lb.	58.00	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.	lb.	1.50	- —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld	lb	95	- —
100 lbs., same basis	lb	.97	- —
25 lbs. same basis	lb	1.22	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	6.85	—
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½	- —
cbys works	lb	10¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	- .52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).			
Trioxide NF ogs	lb	89	89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)			
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.65	—
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.52	.57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	- .30½
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms. frt adjusted	lb	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 bls.	lb.	.40	- —
"0000," bgs	lb.	.55	- —
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Citronellol, bots., ums.	lb.	2.00	- 2.55
Civet artificial bots	lb	13.75	15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7.50	-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn.	ton.	19.50	- —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn.	ton.	10.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	- —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	42.00	-45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port	ton.	27.00	-30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.00	- —
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	- —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l.	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross	ton.	20.00	-35.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net	ton	30.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse. net	ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.58	- .59
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.71	- —
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over works frt allwd	lb	.60	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- —
medium vis bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. allwd	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots same basis	lb	.59	- —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.56	- —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb	.58	- —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	- —
low vis., 50% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs dlvd E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	- —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%.	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	- —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	- —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20	- —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.			
Coaltar, crude resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	- .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285	- .3135
tanks ex works	gal.	.154	- .165
Coaltar, refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850	- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950	- .3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650	- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.37	- —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	2.28	- —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd.	lb.	1.27	- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.90	- —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.75¼	- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.61	- —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.60	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¼	- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.12	- —
Phosphate powdered 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.79	- —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.96	- —
70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.90	- —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.29¾	- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.95	- —
monohydrated 33% Co. dms dlvd	lb.	1.49	- —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.45	- .53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	12.75	- —
Cochineal USP gray bgs	lb.	.88	.90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.65	Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	1.06	- 1.07
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Phosphate USP cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.22	- .28
blue, bls	lb.	.25	- .28
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	33.50	-40.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	- .55
seed, bgs	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion USP dms	lb.	.32½	—
flexible USP dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.20	Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.15

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	- .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.39	- —
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.26¼	- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.639	- —
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.40¼	- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.29¾	- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.33¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	40	50½
Quinolinolate fib dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27¼	—
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715	—
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.35	
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	-11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	- -
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	-24.50
Undecylenate dms	lb.	2.90	3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).			
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	165.00	- —
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	160.00	- —

Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.07½	- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs	7.31	—
bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	-
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	- —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk	gram.	4.75	- —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, mills.	ton.	68.00	- —
36%, sacked, same basis	ton.	65.00	- —
Coumarin cryst. NF. cns	lb	2.94	3.15
powd cans	lb	3.20	3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	- .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.	lb.	3.03	- 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.22	- —
solution, 80% tanks, works	gal.	.2068	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.3850	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.4510	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.2970	—
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms	lb.	1.60	1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	1.35
pinewood, dms., works	gal.	.42½	- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald	lb.	.133	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.136	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1325	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1375	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.120	.1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms c.l., same basis	lb.	.143	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.146	—
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.140	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.145	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.120	—
o-Cresol, pure, 30°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.153	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	- —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	- —
Methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	.25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25	- —
Insecticide, dusters, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	14.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	15.00	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works	lb.	.24	- .25
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.50	.51
powd., cs.	lb.	.58	.59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.14½	- —
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.15	- .15½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08½	- —

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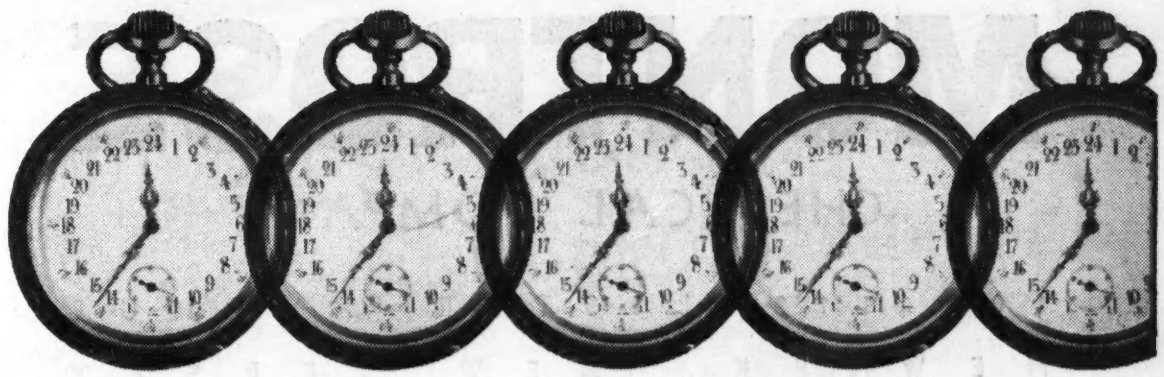

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A Better America Through Chemical Progress • CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK • May 17 to 22, 1954

Cyanamide—2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene

Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb cyls., works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works, ton 56.00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works, ton 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .27
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .74 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .71½- .72
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .34
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- .35
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - .68½
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69½
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .69½- .70
tanks, works lb. .67 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .69½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66½- .67
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .14 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l, works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equaid lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	-	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	-	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	-	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47¾	-	.48
tanks, works	lb.	.44¾	-	.45
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.36	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.34	-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd.	lb.	.68½	-	—
l.c.l., works, dlvd.	lb.	.69½	-	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.66½	-	.67
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.57	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.58	-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29¼	-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.27	-	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).				
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.37	-	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	-	—
t.c.l., works	gal.	.50	-	—
ex-wnse	gal.	.68	-	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.68	-	—
dlvd. N. Y	gal.	.87	-	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	-	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.16	-	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.				
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	-	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	-	—
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.49	-	.50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms	lb.	5.30	-	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¼	-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.i.f. U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	-	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.21	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	-	—
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	-	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.15	-	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb	17 60	-	17 60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	17.00	-	17.50
No. 2, cns	lb	22.20	-	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	-	35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	-	3.75
No 2 cns	lb	4.65	-	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	7.55	-	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb	4.00	-	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	-	22.85
No 4, cns	lb	7.20	-	7.50
No 32 cns	lb	5.30	-	5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-	17.60
Yellow FD&C No 1, cns	lb	10.50	-	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	-	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb	3.30	-	3.40
No 5 cns	lb	4.00	-	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb	4.00	-	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16 10	-	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
No. 7 cns	lb.	14.80	-	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	-	—
No. 5, cns	lb	5.70	-	—
No. 10 cns	lb.	20.70	-	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	-	—
No. 9, cns.	lb	2.85	-	—
No. 10, cns.	lb	2.30	-	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	1.85	-	—
No. 12, cns.	lb	2.65	-	—
No. 17 cns.	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 18 cns.	lb.	24.00	-	—
No. 19 cns.	lb.	15.45	-	—
No 21 cns.	lb	3.60	-	—
No 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	-	—
No 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	-	—
No. 33 cns.	lb.	17.45	-	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Yellow D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	-	—
No. 10, cns	lb	13.50	-	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Green Ext. D&C, No 1, cns	lb.	16.10	-	—
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	-	—
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns	lb.	10.95	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	-	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.80	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	-	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.55	-	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.99	-	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.14	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	-	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.75	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	-	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.98	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.95	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.19	-	—
299 Black F conc	lb.	1.54	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	-	—
332 Bismarck brown, RX, conc.	lb.	.95	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.57	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	-	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.69	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.07	-	—
419 Red FC conc	lb.	1.12	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	.98	-	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	-	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.50	-	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.03	-	—
581 Direct black EH	lb.	.94	-	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	-	—
596 Yellow Brown R extra	lb.	.91	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb	1.01	-	—
639 Fast yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb	1.61	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	-	—
657 Green V	lb	2.10	-	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

867 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc	lb.	3.68	-	—
671 Blue, EG	lb.	1.70	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	-	—
720 Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	1.88	-	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	-	—
749 Red 8X	lb.	4.33	-	—
814 Yellow, NN, Conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.17	-	—
865 Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	75	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	-	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.32	-	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	-	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	-	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.72	-	—
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	-	—
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.75	-	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.98	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb	2.96	-	—
1113 Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.25	-	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	-	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	-	—
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	-	—
1217 Orange RD single paste	lb	1.65	-	—
p-4 Brown, PG	lb	2.30	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb	1.60	-	—
p-14 Brown, EB	lb.	1.51	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	2.79	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb	1.74	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.31	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No 550	lb.	.81	-	—
Jet No 551	lb.	.89	-	—
Brown R, conc.	lb	1 72	-	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	-	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb	1.37	-	—
Yellow G	lb	1.18	-	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb	1.85	-	—
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	-	—
Jet	lb	1 21	-	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	-	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb	.86	-	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.83	-	—
Y extra	lb.	.64	-	—
Fuchsine conc	lb	3.08	-	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10	-	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4 33	-	—
Safranine Y conc	lb	2 90	-	—
Violet, methyl B	lb	1.10	-	—

Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:

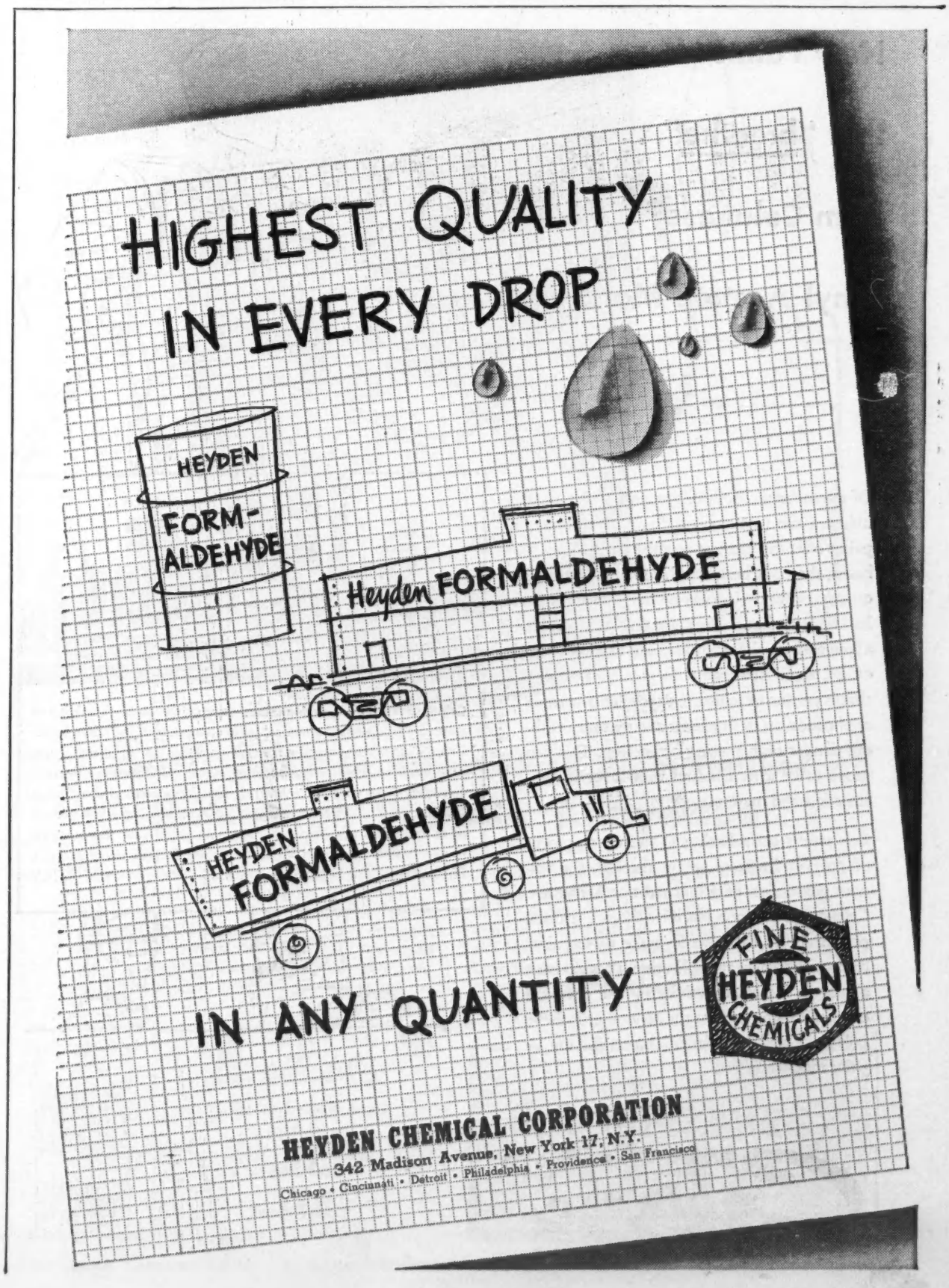
Azo rubine R extra conc	lb	1 04	-	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb	.86	-	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb	2.04	-	—
Methanil conc	lb	.91	-	—
Orange Acid Y conc	lb	47	-	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb	1.45	-	—
Yellow azo conc	lb	.90	-	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

2,4-Dinitrophenol—Ethyl Acetate, Natural, Fermentation, 85-88%

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.25	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.10	-	1.12
tanners, bbls.	lb	.06	-	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	No prices.		
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60	-	—
select, bundles	lb.	.65	-	—
Emetine hydrochlorides, USP bots	oz.	32.95	-	35 00
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100 oz lots	oz	98	-	1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz lots	oz	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz	75	-	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	-	—
powd. tins, 100-oz lots	oz	73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	-	—
tanks works	lb	.37	-	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.45	-	.55
Ergosterol unirradiated cryst	lb.	150 00		—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.25	-	3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	29.75	-	32.50
Sulfate, bots.	oz.	34.50	-	35.61
Ether (see specific product).				
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	-	—



Ethyl Acetate, Natural, Fermentation, 95-96%—Gentian Root

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11½- —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56¼- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. 45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .69 - .72
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .81

Ethyl chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb. 10 - —
USP, bots., cyls. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cans lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cans lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload works lb .50½- —
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.15.85 - —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO, dms. works lb. .54½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)

N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.65 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .13 - .15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery bgs ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Levant, light, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 26°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cybs. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP cryst bbls dms lb .09½ .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.145.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.140.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton.57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton.47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., works E lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N J Eastern Penna and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton.17.00 -18.00
Illinois mines, c.l. ton.19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .10875- —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .0925- .1125
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane gal. .05 - —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .28 .29
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24

New Paints

that "breathe"...

from Celanese*

Vinyl Acetate Monomer

Of the many recent developments in the paint industry, the new polyvinyl acetate emulsion paints offer the greatest promise today. Water-based, they can be sprayed, rolled or brushed on any surface—indoors or out. They dry in less than an hour. They are fast to sunlight, alkali and weather resistant, and durable. Best of all, these new paints form a film surface that is porous to moisture-vapor. This permits application on fresh plaster and masonry without danger of blistering or peeling. This can prove to be a tremendous time-saver in construction and maintenance.

Celanese is contributing to the development of polyvinyl acetate paints, through the volume production of Vinyl Acetate Monomer. Celanese production has introduced a realistic price stability that should make these paints competitive in every application. This has been a spur to increased activity by the chemical companies who process the Monomer into the polyvinyl acetate resin emulsions for use by paint manufacturers.

Celanese Vinyl Acetate Monomer—one of the many chemical raw materials produced from natural petroleum gases—is also a rich source for product improvements in many other fields—textile finishes, paper coatings, adhesives, plastics, protective lacquers and varnishes, soil conditioners. With virtually unlimited natural resources to draw upon, Celanese Vinyl Acetate Monomer offers a solid basis for hundreds of other industrial opportunities. We think you'll find the complete monomer story rewarding. Write to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-D, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .27 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
No. 3, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Rhatton, bgs. lb. Nominal
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .24½ - .25
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 18½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
88 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
138 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½ - —
160 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 44 - —

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 Nom.
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18 Nom.
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb. 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow bots oz. 20.50 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 -3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 80-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - 31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼ - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt, alld lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .16¼ - .16½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .43
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs lb. .17 - .19
No. 3, bgs lb. .15½ - .16½
Manila, C, bgs lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs lb. .23 - .25
DK, bgs lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .15 - .18
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .31 - .34

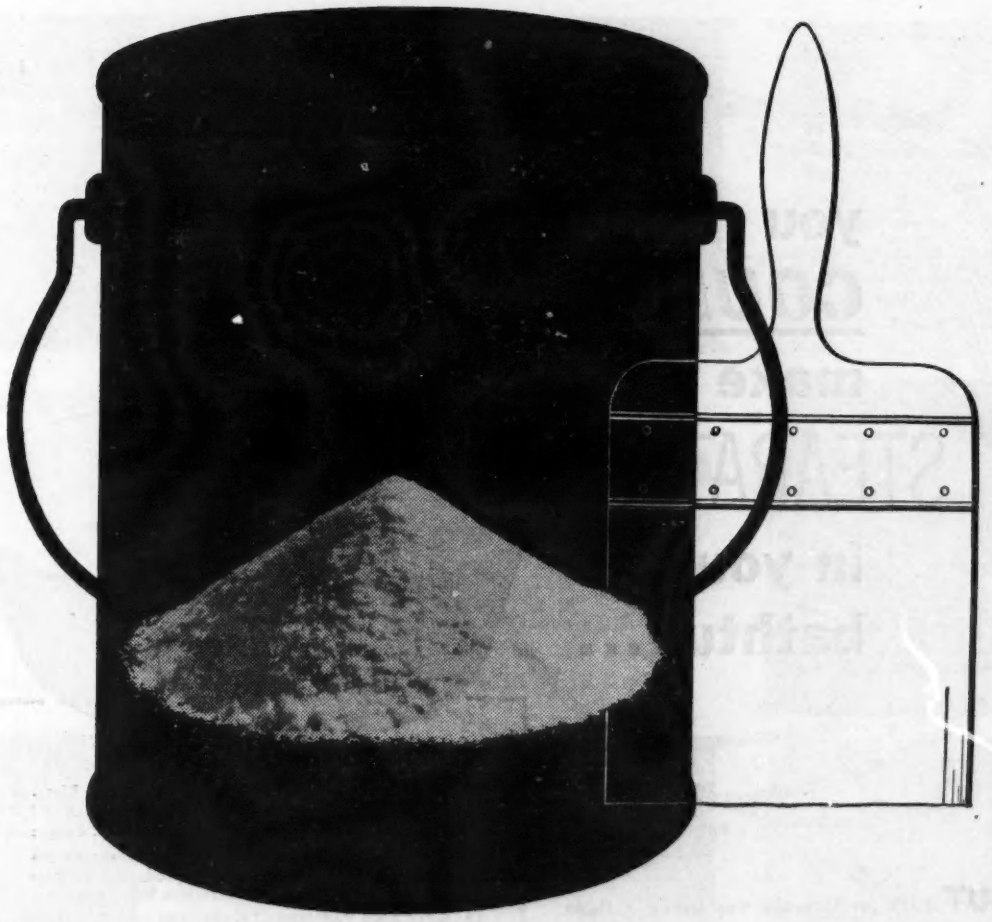
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, bgs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
No. 2, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF powd. No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No 2, bbls lb. .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls lb. .20 - —
Locust bean powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .23 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton. 20.30 - —

Gypsum, terra alba, domestic, same basis ton. 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton. 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 - 65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb .43 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb 20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
dib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —

Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 2.25 7.90
Salicylate dms lb 1.75 —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate USP, bots. kilo 456.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 9.75 -10.60
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot 1.93 —



A Basic Step to Better Alkyd Resin Finishes— Pittsburgh Phthalic Anhydride

Whenever you're ordering phthalic anhydride for alkyd resin finishes—or for any other product—it's good business to buy from a basic producer. For a basic producer can give you the purity, low color value and low maleic anhydride content that result from *complete* quality control. *And Pittsburgh is basic.*

In one completely integrated production cycle at our basic plant, we *Quality-Control* every step of phthalic anhydride manufacture from the selection of coal to shipment of finished P.A. to you. Can you think of a better assurance of uniform peak quality and dependable continuing supplies? ● Samples, technical literature and assistance are yours for the asking. Call or write us today.

Available in Flake in 80# bags and in Molten Form by Tank Car or Tank Truck

WAD 5111B

COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Hydrastis—Lime, Hydrated

Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret dms Niagara Falls lb 1.75 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 1.55
Hydroturamide dms. fib cns. works lb 30 40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Peroxide USI dms dlvd lb 03¾ .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .208 —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb 98 1.00
tech. dms., c.l. frt equald lb 77 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb 88 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb .35 —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF., dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar 1171 indigo synthetic)
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs lb 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.95 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss bleached prime bls lb 30 .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate dms lb .60 —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms c.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb 11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb 50 —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -32.00
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -32.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms. c.l., works lb .24¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¼- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

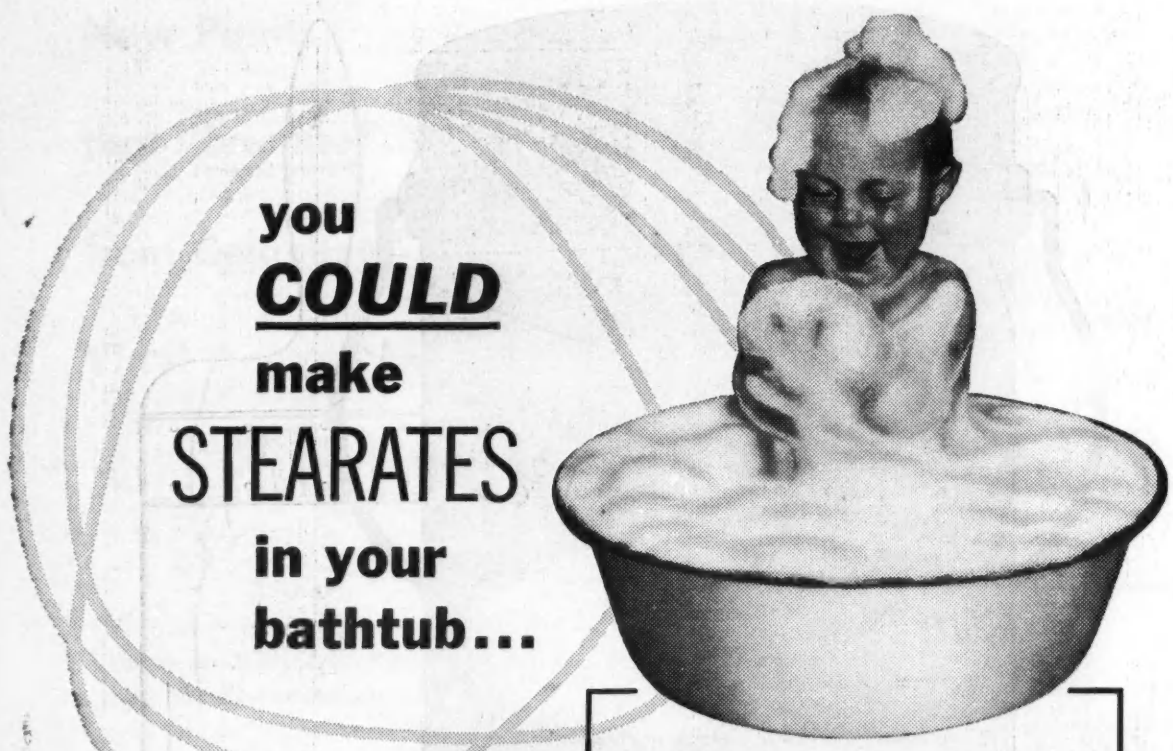
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal fib dms lb .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .095 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., ww gal. .095 - .0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .107 - .11
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w gal. .09125- .1075
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1145- .1205
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., 1c higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .38
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .19¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb. .55 .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 .20
select, bls lb. .90 —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran. bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb 45 —
Iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .13¾- —
St. Louis lb. .1355- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32¼- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¼- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .33¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¼- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1470- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1520- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .41¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb. dms. lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimbalton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Mengeminee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —



...BUT that's far from the way we make them at Metasap. Here you find the extreme opposite pole from the stearates produced in the familiar "bathtub ring." Here we use the most modern filters and magnetic traps to remove every minute vestige of foreign material. Here gleaming stainless steel and Monel equipment guard against any trace of rust. Even the air is filtered, to keep out contamination. And Metasap maintains what we believe to be the most rigid methods known, to insure quality control both of raw materials and of the finished products we ship to you. Yes, you *can* make stearates without painstaking care like this —but not *Metasap** Stearates.

The following partial list of industries served by Metasap indicates the extensive scope of Metasap Service and the remarkable versatility of Metasap Metallic Soaps:

PAINT—Paint makers are solving pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates; producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.

LACQUER AND VARNISH—Lacquer and varnish makers are using Metasap Metallic Soaps to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain marproof finishes.

PLASTICS—Molders are using Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, longer mold life.

RUBBER—Processors are using Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.

LUBRICANTS—Grease makers are using Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.

THE PAPER, TEXTILE, COSMETIC AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, AND THE CONSTRUCTION FIELD, all call upon Metasap Stearates to perform important services.

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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, Harrison, N. J.
Chicago • Boston • Cedartown, Ga. • Richmond, Calif.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa .....ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas .....ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa .....ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio .....ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. .....ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. .....ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass .....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala .....ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va .....ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass .....ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio .....ton.16.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ...ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. .....ton.16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ...ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, mo. .....ton.13.00 - —
North Hazewell, Va...ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. .....ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. .....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. .....ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt .....ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa .....ton.15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).

Limestone, grd., bgs., works..ton. 3.50 - 4.00

Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms....lb. 5.30 - 7.10

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms .....lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.85

Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works..lb. 2.20 - —
dms., works .....lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35

Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41

Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills..ton.74.00 - —
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton.69.50 - —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —

Lithium benzoate, dms .....lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald .....lb. 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, cryst., dms .....lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs .lb. 1.60 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots.....lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots.....lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works .lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms .....lb. 1.60 1.70

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd .lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls .....lb. .45 - —

Lobeline sulfate, bots., works..oz.29.50 -33.50

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls. c.l .lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., c.l .....lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 .....lb. .35 - —

Lycopodium, cs .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots..kilo.145.00 -140.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.35 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.30 - —

Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works .lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works..lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works .....lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns .....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls .....lb. .36 - .38

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.30.00 - —

Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald .....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11¾- —
kgs, c.l., frt. equald .....lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .13¾- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ...lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs .....ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs .lb. 26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms .....lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works .lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs .....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works.lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works..ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works..ton.91.50 - —
dms., works .....ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .36 - —
dypophosphite, NF, dms .lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East .....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld .lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms.lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms .....lb. .24½- —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms .....lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.71.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock..ton.54.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works .lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works .lb. .33¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Japanese, cs .....lb.11.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns .lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld .lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis .lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
less ton lots, same basis .lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more .lb. 3.68 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more .lb. 3.53 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms .lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. ....lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms .lb. 6.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms .....lb. 4.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net..flask.212.00 -214.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metacresol (see m-Cresol).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see m-Tolyenediamine)

Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld .gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher

synthetic, dms., dlvd .....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .32 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)

dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more .lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% fib dms, same basis lb. 2.97 - —

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld .lb. .61 .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E....gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Vulcanization Accelerators
In the manufacture of thiuram sulfide type of accelerators as well as dimethyldithiocarbamic acid metal salts.

Fungicides & Insecticides
In the manufacture of the zinc and iron salts of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid which is used in the form of its zinc and iron salts as agricultural fungicides.
In making the new systemic insecticides, such as octomethyl-pyrophosphoramide.

Fuel
Internal coolant to improve the performance of reciprocating engines.

Dyes, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals
In the synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline, theophylline, and vasoconstrictors.
In the manufacture of anti-malarials and long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds.

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CSC METHYLAMINES

CSC Monomethylamine CH_3NH_2, Dimethylamine $(CH_3)_2NH$ and Trimethylamine $(CH_3)_3N$ represent the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Look how you can put these versatile amines to work for you.

Herbicides
As a neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts and mixtures of 2,4-D with 2,4,5-T.

Textiles
To improve affinity of cellulose acetate rayon for direct cotton dyes.
In the manufacture of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds for use as softeners, lubricants, and water proofing agents.

Catalysts & Accelerators
As catalysts where alkaline conditions are required for polymerization.

Polymerization Inhibitor
Inhibits polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons during distillation.
Used as a stabilizer for certain types of resins.
Used to reduce webbing of natural and synthetic rubber latexes during dipping operations.

Surface-active agents
In the manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surface-active agents.

Leather
For use in unhairing hides.

Other Uses
In the manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive Ketyl, amide-type plasticizers, and ion exchange resins.
Useful as activators for paint and varnish removers based on chlorinated hydrocarbons.

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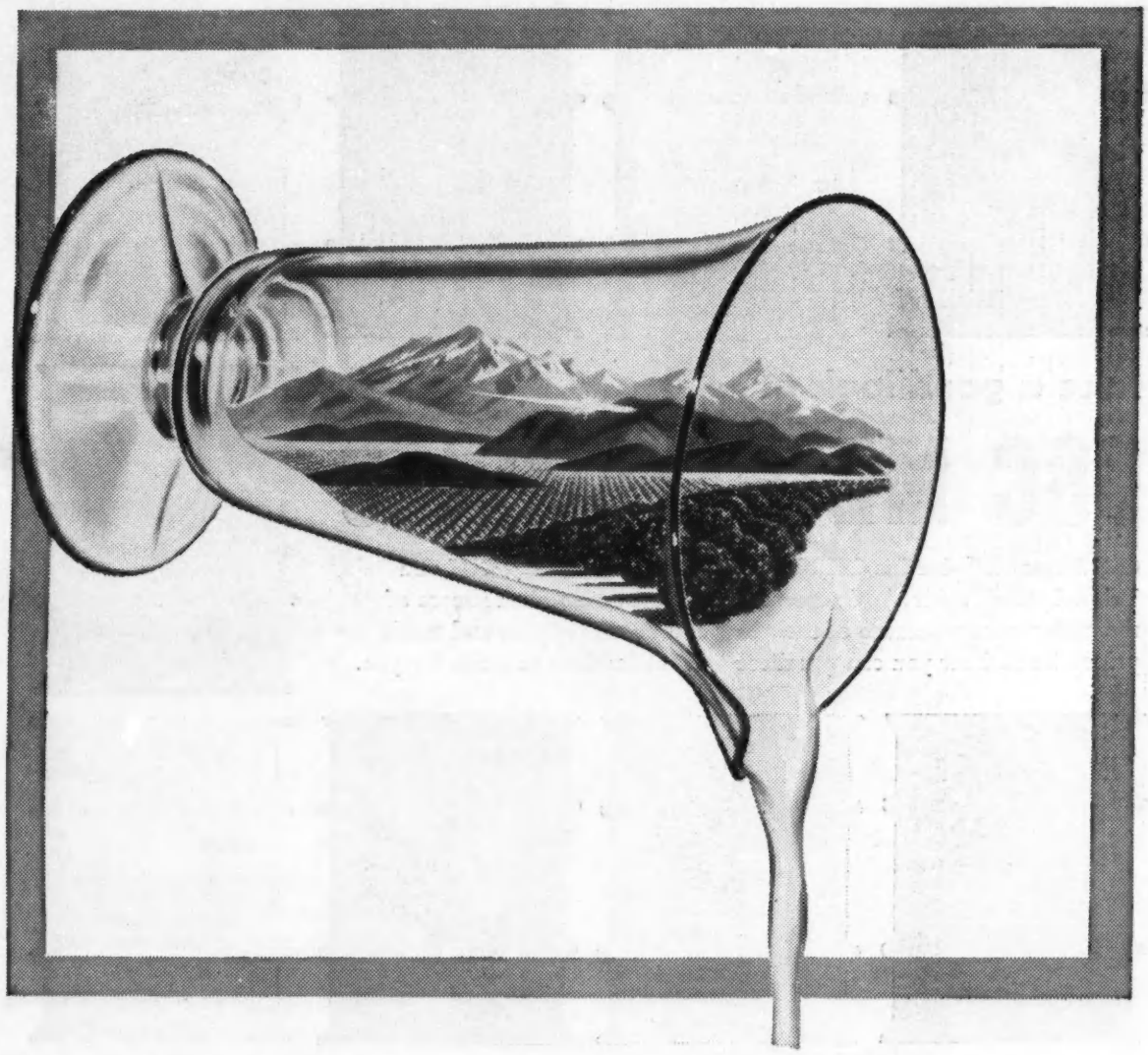
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Methyl Acrylate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .43¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers, cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vs. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate dms. l.c.l. works lb .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots. gm. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 6.90
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
std., dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground muscite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Allds., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. allds. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .16¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30 - .32½
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo. powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb 28½ —
Monomethylamine 25%-40% dms. c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns. oz. 12.40 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs. lb. .12 - —
yellow, bgs lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 -48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 -44.00
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¾
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers,, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. allds lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. allds. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. allds. lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. allds. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. allds lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allds. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. allds lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. allds lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .43



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Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - 43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitruethane dms. dlvd & of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton.128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works unit-ton. 3.65 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - .31¾
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. 45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .39 - .40
shrivels, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lo. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.65 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 2.60 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb.16.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 - .52
white, dms lb. .28 - .35
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.50 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb.12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.45
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.45.00 -46.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1525- .1550
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb.15.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.185.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., d.os. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. lb 1.25 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, true, dms lb. .70 - .80
Java-type, cns lb. .75 - .93
Clove, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .12¼- —
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
deodorized tax incl. non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.16.90 -22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14⅛- .14¼
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .18⅞- .19¼
tanks lb. .17⅝- —
Costus, bots. oz. 0.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13⅞- —
Valley lb. .13½ Nom.
Texas lb. .13⅜ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02 - —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .18⅞- .19¼
tanks lb. .17⅝- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, cns. lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).

Oil, cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 5.75 - —
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb 5.50 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified 70-80%, dms lb. .80 - .95
80-90%, dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1550- .1650
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1350
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x. 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 6.00 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).

Nitrocellulose, Spirit-Soluble—Oil, Paraffin

Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.00 -10.75
Bourbon, cns lb.10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.12.00 -16.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .13½- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms lb. .18 - .18½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 3.25 - 4.00
twice rectified bots lb 3.60 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester cns. lb. 2.50 4.50
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.40 - 7.60
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. lb. 7.00 -10.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1715- —
l.c.l. lb. .1785- .1800
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis. lb. .1440- .1460
New York lb. .1565- .1585
tankwagon, New York lb. .1595- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.25

Oil, manadarin, Florian, dms lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.25 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .07 Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .17 Nom.
volatile, dms lb 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 .33
30° cold test, dms lb .30 .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.165.00 250.00
Spanish, bots lb.35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 3.65
West Indian cns. dms lb 2.60 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.20
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .19 - .19⅛
tanks lb. .17½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .18½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb 5.50 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.100.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms lb. .12¾- .13
kernel, tankcars lb. .13¼- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.75 - 8.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —

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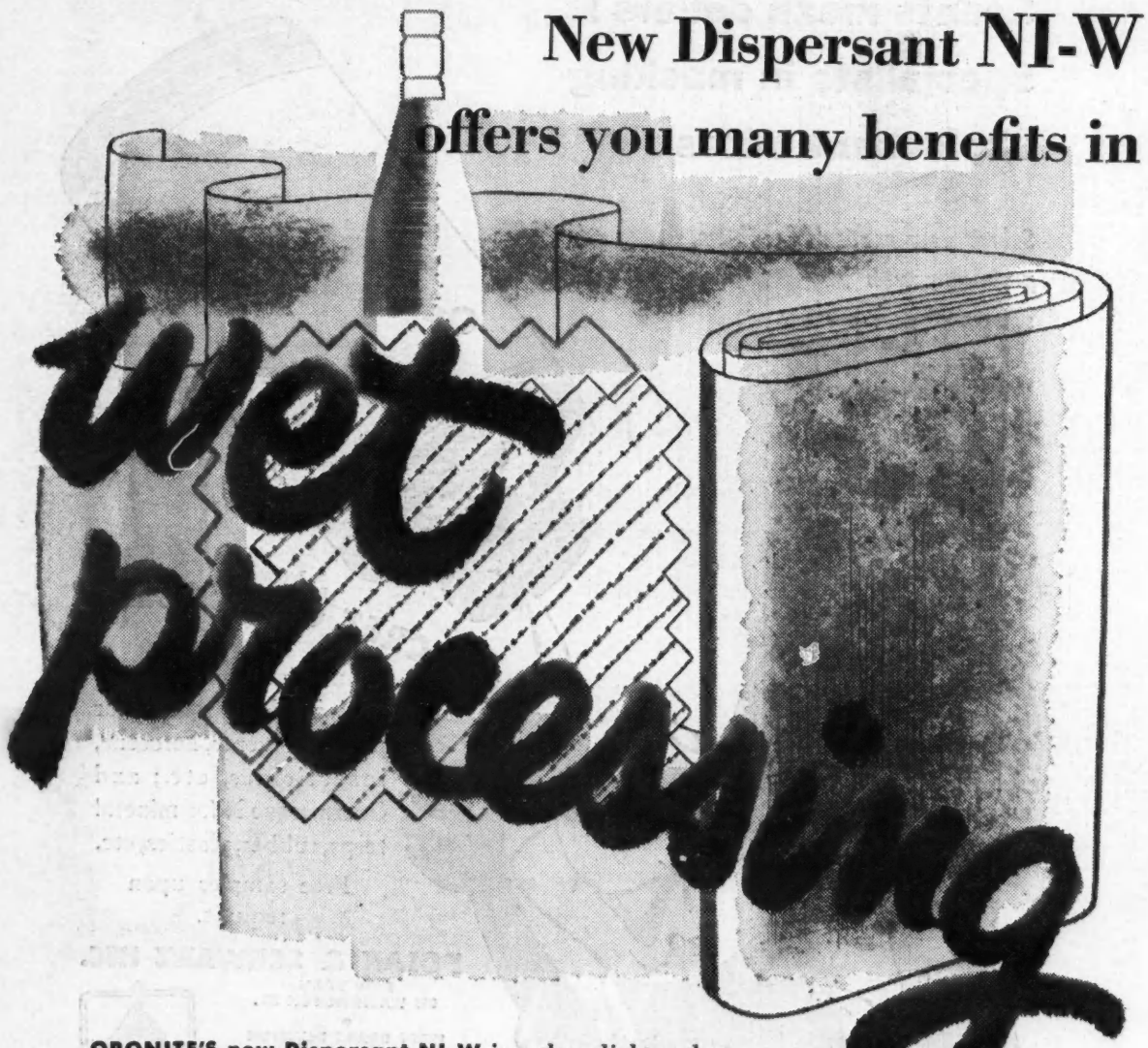
Oil, patchouli, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .17¾- —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks ..... lb. .21¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 5.85 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 6.15 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l. works gal. 75½- —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .76½- —
ex whse ..... gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .143 - .153
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran., clarif., dms ..... lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Safflower dms. c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.25
Spanish cns ..... lb .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 9.15 -11.00
Oil, sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.00
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotes cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. ..... lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .13⅝- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07⅞- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .03½- —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .17⅞- .18⅛
tanks ..... lb. .16⅜- —
clarified, alkali, dms ..... lb. .17⅜- .17¾
tanks ..... lb. .15⅞- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .18⅛- .18⅜
tanks ..... lb. .16⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.85 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16⅛
tankcars ..... lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .05⅛
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .13¼- .13¾
Oil, tansy, dms ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .50½- —
whse ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works ..... gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. ..... lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - .25½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .23 Nom.
domestic mills ..... lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms ... lb. .80 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 14.75 -19.50
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms .... gal. 10.00 -43.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
Oil, white mineral, USP 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., North-ern, cns lb 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots ..... lb No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls ..... lb. .12½- Nom.
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... lb 21 65 -21.50
powd. USP cns ..... lb. 21 65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1860- .1935
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls .. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls. .... lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 5.75 - —
Pancreatin USP bots ..... lb 2.50 - 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .34
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .38 - .40
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0660- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. ..... lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots ..... lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .198 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works lb. .53 - .58
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - .53



ORONITE'S new Dispersant NI-W is a clear, light amber colored nonionic surface active agent readily adaptable to numerous textile operations—as a detergent in wool scouring bath (low adsorption rate), for quick penetration and thorough wetting in dyeing, leveling, fixing and stripping.

In the chemical class of alkylphenyl polyethoxyethanols, NI-W is both heat and chemically stable. It has exceptional ability to suspend solids in solution. A low sudsing product, NI-W is compatible with soaps and anionic detergents.

Why not compare NI-W for performance and cost with the nonionics or anionics you are now using? Product sample and further information available from any Oronite office.

"The world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials"

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

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OTHER ORONITE DETERGENT PRODUCTS
Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Dispersant NI-O
Wetting Agents

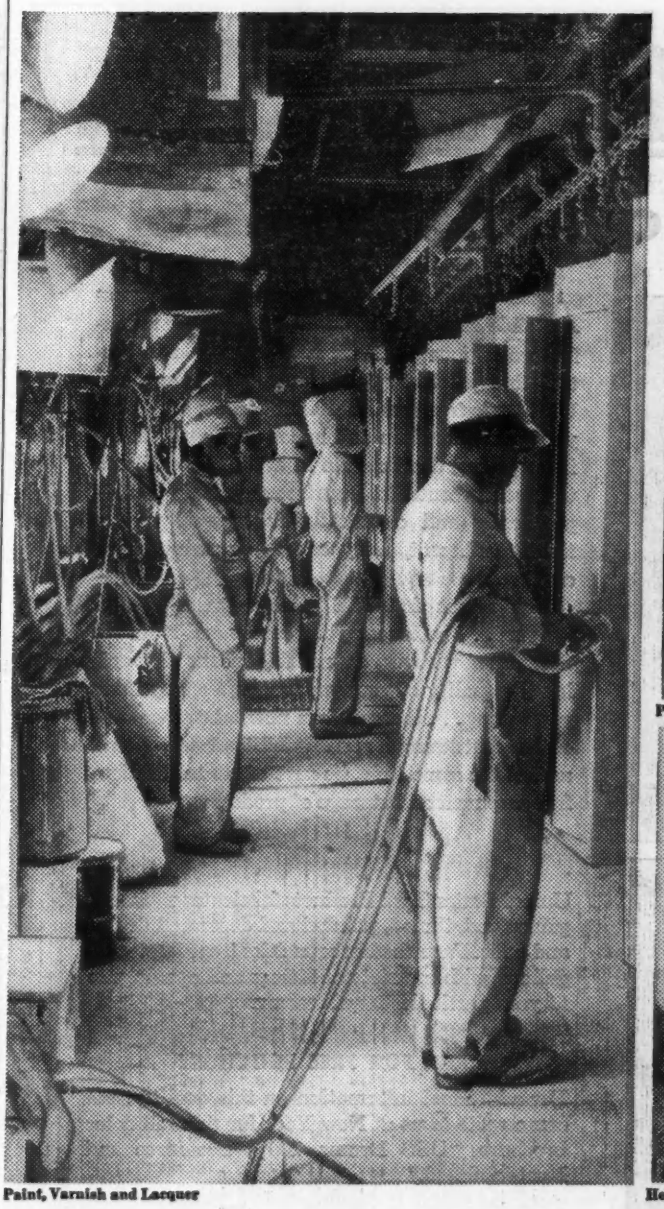
ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

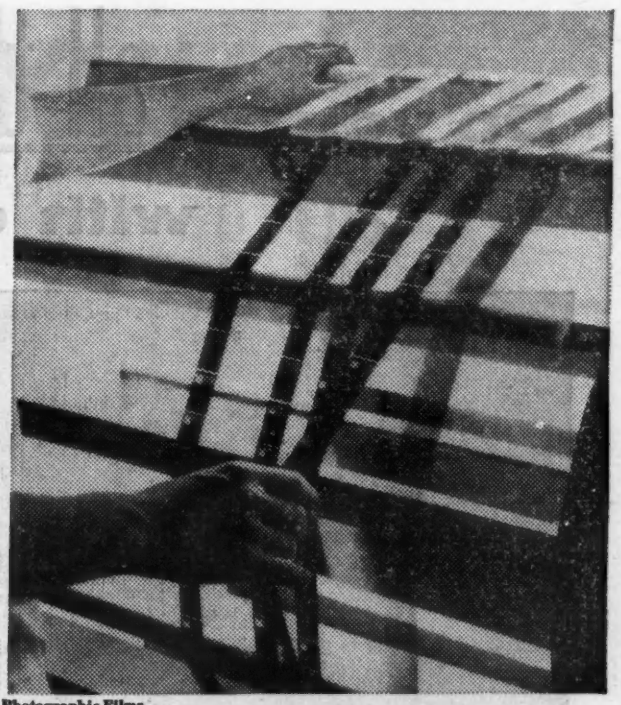
2800

Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.84.00 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton.82.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb 1.80 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse.... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units.. .08½- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units.. .08½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .08½- .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .82 - .83
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .38 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - .57
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .55 Nom.
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs lb. .88 - .89
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or truckloads, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse lb. .13½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅛- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .06⅝- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna. grade, Buckeye, O. bbl. 3.54 - —
middle Penna. district. bbl. 4.05 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, ref'y, California. gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .104 - —
Penna., western gal. .1075- .1125
furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .097 - .10
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09375
No. 2 gal. .0825- .09125
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .109 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .106 - .111
No. 3 gal. .106 - .1105
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- —
toluol-type gal. .13125- —
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially ref'd, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33¼- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners', tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12975- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 265° 292°F. b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p. gal. 26 27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p gal. .29 .32½

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East coast, N. J., N. Y., 256°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
210°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .32⅛
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35½- .39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p. gal. .30½- .32⅛
25°C. m.a.p gal. .39½ - —
18°-21°C. m.a.p gal. .38 - .43⅛
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb 69½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs. works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy-pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol comi. fib dms. works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots fib dms lb 17.00 - 17.25
tech. fib dms works lb 10.45 - —
Phosphate, deflourinated (see under Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines. 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton. 5.63 - —
75%-74% b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68 - —
77%-78% b.p.l. c.l. same basis long-ton. 7.68 - —

Passion Flower Herb—Phosphate Rock, Florida


Paint, Varnish and Lacquer


Photographic Films

Heavy-duty Motor Oils (additives)

Success in the process! They all rely on ENJAY

for a complete line of high quality petroleum chemicals

PETROLEUM
PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

SURFACE COATING
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Dicyclopentadiene
Napththenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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ENJAY CO., INC. • 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N.Y.

Phosphate Rock, Florida—Psyllium Seed

Phosphate rock, Florida, finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines ... short-ton. 5.60 - —

68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton 5 80 - —

70%, b.p.l basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short-ton. 6.15½- —

Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher

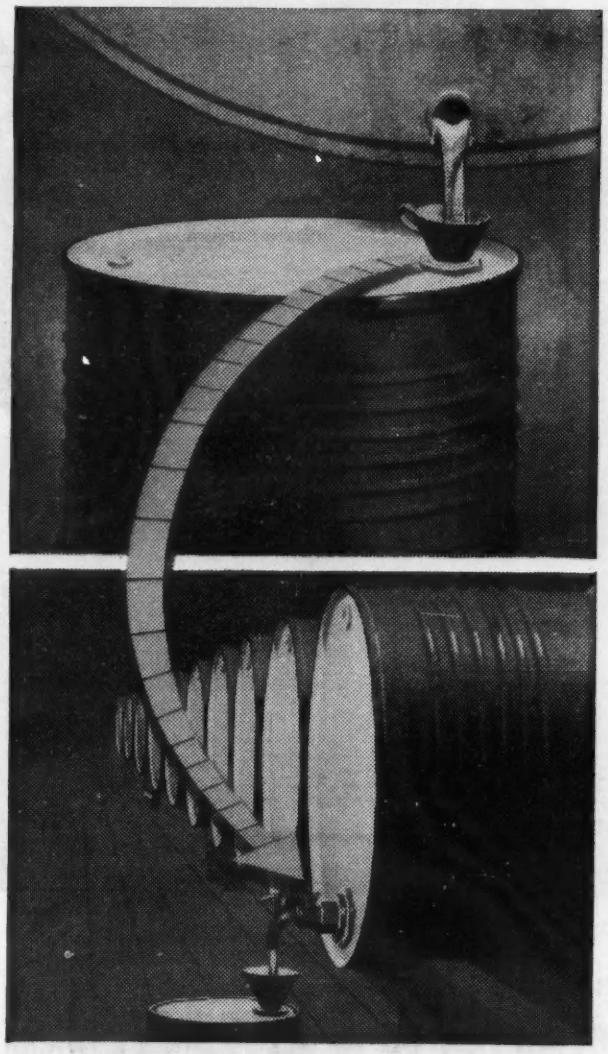
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs lb. .46 - .47
dms lb 44 .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalyl sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.50

a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.... oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Pink root, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Co., dex., bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98% dms. frt equald.
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works..lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms.....lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works .....lb 05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ...lb. 8.75 - —
Poke root, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monstearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50

Polyoxyethylene, tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .19½- .20
Polish, bgs. .....lb. .18½- .19
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l ...lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 ship't.lb. .32½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs .....lb. .24 - .25
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP gran. bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .21 - .23

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York .lb. .12¾- .13⅛
NF, gran., dms .....lb .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms .....lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms .....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .41 - —
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms .....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. 25 —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.7 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots..100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¾- .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton.261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentonorate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works .....lb. .24¾- .30¾
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works.....lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works. 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld, E....lb. .686 - .712
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works....ton.37.25 - —
NF VG cryst. dms .....lb .31 .33
gran. dms .....lb. .18½- —
powder dms .....lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .85 - .94
tech., works .....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.90 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33½- .38¼
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. .60 - —
Acetate, bots .....gm. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gm. .65 - —
Acetate, bots. .....gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms, lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55 10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0545- .095
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .13½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .50

Do you go all the way with quality control?



After so carefully maintaining the highest possible standards of quality during the manufacture of your products, it will pay you to protect that product quality during *shipping*, too. USS scale-free, rust-inhibited Drums will *keep* your products clean and uncontaminated. There is no grease, dirt or scale in a USS Steel Drum to affect its contents. A surface absolutely clean—physically and chemically—is covered with a tightly adherent, truly effective rust-inhibiting coating.

This means that USS Steel Drums are better for you . . . better for your customers. It means that you now have a dependable means of guarding the quality of your products *after* they leave your plant . . . that you can now take advantage of the great strength and durability of steel drums, and at the same time, be sure of contamination-free shipment and storage of products.

• • •

United States Steel Products fabricates stainless, galvanized, tinned, painted and decorated drums and pails. Furnished in capacities from 2½ to 110 gallons, with a variety of fittings and openings to fit your particular requirements.

WRITE FOR FREE BROCHURE

For additional information on this quality steel drum write to us at New York for this full-color brochure, "USS Drums—100% Scale-free and Rust-inhibited."

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
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Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill.
New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa.

USS STEEL DRUMS

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0. ½, 1. 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03½ - .04¼
smaller lots lb .03⅝ - .04½
Pumice, imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs., ton lots lb .02½ - .04
fine bgs., ton lots lb .02½ - .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works lb .50 - —
powder 1.3% pyrethrins bbls, works lb .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, 50 dms., works gal 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 10.15
purified, 20% lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2 non rel dms., c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm lots gm .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long ton 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol NF lb 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxlin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms, works lb .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works lb. .08¼ - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½ - —
ordinary 63% tannin ngs., c.l. same basis lb 11 31 64 —
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½ - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ - —
Phosphate NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF, cns 100-oz lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .50¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100% frt alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls, same basis lb 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type bbls, works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l works lb. .02¾ - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs, c.l. works lb .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —

Red, Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse, New York lb .06½ - —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equald lb. 24½ - 25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 - .037
20%, bgs., works lb .0475 - —
25%, bgs., works lb .0525 - —
30%, bgs., works lb .0550 - —
35%, bgs., works lb .0575 - —
40%, bgs., works lb .0625 - —
Watchung type bbls lb 1.90 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF powd bbls lb .35 - 40
Resanin, NF, powder lb 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech, grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate NF dms lb 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb .75 - .85
powd., bbls lb .90 - .95
India, whole bgs lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech, bbls works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .04 - —

Rutin, NF, fib, dms, 25-kilo lots, kilo. 25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - 30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

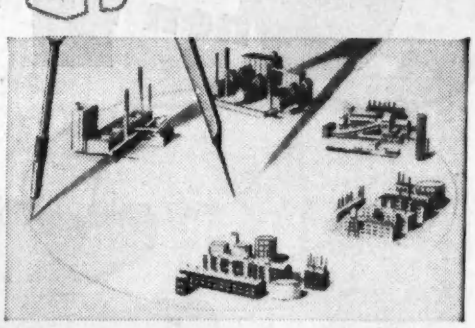
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 49 - 49½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd, soluble insoluble dms, 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
Italian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
refined bgs. lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda ash)
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs, c.l 100 lbs .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs c.l 100 lbs 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, basis 100% Na_2SO_4 ton. 19.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., dms .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 - 5.50

Pumice—Shellac, Bleached, Bonedry

Santonin, NF, dom, cryst, powd cns., dms lb. 76.50 - 80.00
imported, cryst, powd cns lb 76.50 - 80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls lb .45 - .50
imported, Honduras, bls lb. .45 - Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 - Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .55 - —
select, bls lb. .75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms, frt alld 100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs, frt alld lb 95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP, bots oz 12.25 - 12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb 30½ - —
smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb 2.20 - 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled ship't, bgs lb. .30 - .31
natural, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .19 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs, 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.

A Tour of SOLVAY

WOULD SHOW YOU WHY BUYERS CALL SOLVAY® FIRST!



If You Could Visit the five great plants that make SOLVAY chemicals, you'd view the *biggest, most modern* alkali manufacturing facilities in the world! You'd also observe how highly-skilled production men utilizing the latest production methods assure you of SOLVAY quality that's been unsurpassed for over 70 years.

As You Walked Through SOLVAY's Laboratories, you'd no doubt be fascinated by the vast equipment of the largest alkali research facilities in the industry! You'd see SOLVAY's Technical Service with *separate* sections for *different* industries. You'd meet SOLVAY's *industry-wise* consultants who can offer you services not ordinarily available. You'd get first-hand information on how SOLVAY could help you with problems involving the handling, storage and use of SOLVAY products.

If You Went to any one of SOLVAY's 18 Branch Offices you'd talk to the manager as well as the trained and experienced field representatives who help you get the traditional SOLVAY service—whether you purchase a single package or in multiple carloads. They'd show you the location of over 200 local distribution centers that are strategically situated to give you quick, efficient, dependable delivery service.

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Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Shellac, Lemon, No. 1—Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36½- —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34½- —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33½- —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .31 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph dry grd 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼ - —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. 77½- —
1,000-oz lots oz. 77½- —
500-oz. lots oz. 77⅞ - —
100-oz. lots oz. 78⅛ - —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 5c. per oz higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash dense 58% paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .12½- .16¼
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs, or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms., works lb. .13¾- .14⅛
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼- .15⅛
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., frs lb. 8.50 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .08 - .12
Chlorite tech. dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran, dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½ - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb 198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms. c.l., works lb 17 - —
l.c.l lb 17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, refined, dms lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
alld. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic; NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
Hyposulfite, technical, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.80 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., chys., works, lb. 16¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Molybdate, cbys., bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhyd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthenate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- .18
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 98%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .26½ .28⅛
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.

6=10 when it's DRYMET*

the economical detergent silicate

Sixty pounds of DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—will do the same amount of work as one hundred pounds of pentahydrate sodium metasilicate! You get approximately two thirds more chemical value in DRYMET, yet the price is less than one fourth higher at the producing factory!

DRYMET contains no water of crystalization. DRYMET is more economical to use on the basis of Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than *any other* type of anhydrous or hydrated detergent silicate.

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HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

If you are compounding with detergent silicates, investigate DRYMET for higher concentrations and longer mileage in such products as:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-inking Compounds

If you are using detergent silicates directly in your operations, investigate DRYMET for:

1. Reductions in product costs
2. Reductions in freight costs
3. Reductions in storage costs
4. Reductions in handling costs
5. Reductions in labor costs

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7016 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .66 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4.40 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs 5.10 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.93 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, ogs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher
Stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .553 - .607
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 29.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½ .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulfide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns c.l. works lb. 10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots. works lb. .37 - .39
Fristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots. works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
solution commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. 16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

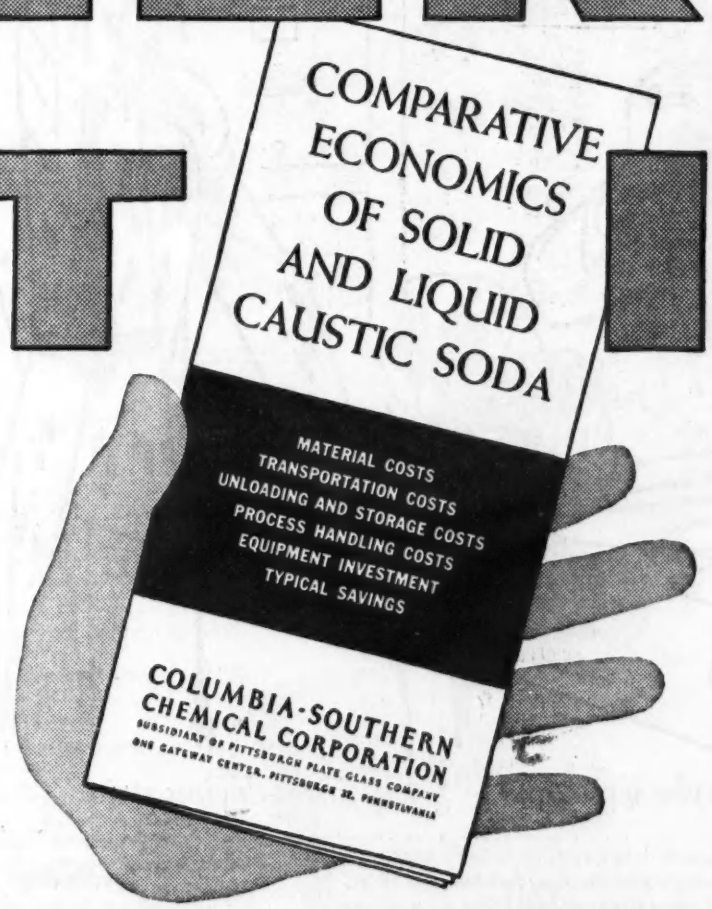
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 87.00 -87.50
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼ - —
100 to 20 000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½ - —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0605 - —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .75 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .787
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .94½ - .95½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .824 - 1.092
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .85½ - .89½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .941 - .961
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .058 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Rice, t.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0735 - .0780
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance not USP fin. dms lb 2.95 - 3.10
Storax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls. cs., works lb. .11 - .13
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —

Sodium Prussiate—Sulfathiazole-Sodium

Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. 23¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 23¼ - —
tanks, works lb 21 - —
Styrol(y) acetate, beta lb 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, bgs 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .71 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.09 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.80
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 10.75
Sulfadiazine-Sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb. 10.60 11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms, lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb 1.30 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms. lb 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20

HERE IT IS



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Sulfur—Tributylamine

Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.29.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 3.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd., lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 85-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 26%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.130.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Salto unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd. bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
Talc, fibrous, New York, grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .11½
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¼- .086
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .07½- .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07 - .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .50
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots. gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots. gm. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, ogs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .12 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .95½- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis, ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis, ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48½ .56¼
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.225.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - .35
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, industrial 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N J gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - .35
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powder, same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —

"Maybe we ought to get a faster-drying paint"

To increase drying speed of *your* finishes, formulate with AROPOL copolymer resins. In both air-drying and baking finishes, AROPOL 865 and 880 dry much faster than conventional short or medium length alkyds. Both through-drying and tack-free time are shorter. AROPOL 880 approaches nitrocellulose lacquers in speed of cure. AROPOL 865 is only slightly slower. Both resins are specifically recommended for Specification MIL-E-10687 finishes. And of course for finishes for farm implements, toys, hardware, machinery, metal furniture, and other applications where fast drying is essential.

AROPOLS give you other advantages, too. Pale color – a big factor in light shades. Superior color retention. Better resistance to water and alkali than alkyds. Good resistance to solvents, greases, fruit juices, etc. Unusually tough, abrasion-resistant films that retain flexibility and gloss over long aging periods.

Specifications

	AROPOL 865	AROPOL 880
Nonvolatile	49-51%	59-61%
Solvent	Petroleum Spirits	Xylol
Viscosity (G.H.)	Z-3 – Z-5	Z – Z-3
Acid No. of Nonvolatile	3-8	3-8
Color (Gardner Std. '33)	8 max.	8 max.
Wt. per gallon at 25° C.	7.75 – 7.85 lbs.	8.25 – 8.35 lbs.
Resin Modification	None	None
Oil Length	Short – Medium	Short

AROPOL 865 and 880 are available in tanks or drums. Also available are AROPOL 866 and 881, alternative resins with similar properties for specialty purposes.

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U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
Branches in All Principal Cities

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald, lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works frt adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l. works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms c.l. dlvd E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-46%, dms. c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 5.50
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gm. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 06½ - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld Kan Neb. N Dak. Okla. S Dak Tex and W ton 154.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ton 162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars Belle, W Va ton 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton 126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton 155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 65.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton. 50.00 - —
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09 - .09¼
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.25 -10.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins lb. 10.00 -10.50
Tahiti cs. lb. 10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Butyl ether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ — —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.s. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —

Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gm. gram .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B12 crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials. gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B12 activity gram 185.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol and Viosterol)
D2 (see Calciferol)
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione)
K, 25 gm. bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.60 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lb lots, f.o.b., N Y., or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 95.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls. lb. .09¾ .10
solid, E Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian bgs lb No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs lb. .55 - .56
refined bleached, white, bricks lb. .72 - .73
slabs lb. .71 - .72
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c per lb higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.13 - 1.13
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Trichlorobenzene—Wax, Microcrystalline

Wax, Japan, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. 12½ 13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 .25
smaller lots, same bas.s. lb 25 26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb 18½ —

—Continued on page 37

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T-H Act Is Impotent

Changes in the Taft-Hartley act, along the lines for which the President has expressed a desire, are reported to be making some progress in congress. Anyway, the house labor committee has approved two changes which would make it easier and legal for unions to call strikes. To its credit, it can be said that the committee also approved a change which would outlaw employment contracts which provided for acts prohibited by the law.

The one change needed in the Taft-Hartley act is to make it fit and properly deal with such things as the strikes which have practically put the Port of New York out of business for several weeks. The courts are taking another try at the application of the so-called "labor relations" law, an endeavor in which they have thus far been made a laughing-stock by labor defiance.

To start with, there is no aspect of labor—or employment—relations to the New York port pier strike; that is a straight out matter of labor misbehavior. It has been called, most pertinently, a criminal conspiracy to gain control of the piers. There should be a law to deal with such things. Apparently there is none, and there is strong food for serious thought in the implication of a recent newspaper headline—"U. S. Acts on Dock Walkout—Seeks to Reopen Piers."

For one thing, that statement points to one thing which is most deplorable in the current trend of functioning in all branches of the federal government—the proclivity to seek, rather than to do. Why should the government of a nation as big and proud as the United States be seeking to reopen piers closed by strikes in contempt of the orders of its courts? Why doesn't it reopen the piers? When, several months ago, a strike of drivers of gasoline tanktrucks interfered with the providing of that motor fuel in London, the troops took over the driving and delivered the goods. The British have a strong Labor party; but labor there is governed by the duly elected and employed authorities. Perhaps the United Kingdom has more efficacious laws than the United States has. But, laws are not enough. Despite all the professional glorification of government by law over and above government by man, law doesn't govern anything to any extent unless and until and as it is applied by man.

It has always been clear to the practical student of governing that the injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley act could not be effectively enforced, even though poltical expediency did not prevent attempts or intentions to enforce it. The dock strike has made that fact painfully plain.

President Eisenhower, aside from his advocacy of less stringent proscriptions against secondary boycotts and carryover strikes, has urged amendment of the Taft-Hartley act to give the states more jurisdiction with respect of employment disputes. In a sort of preliminary suggestion in that direction, he said that the federal act should not prevent a state from handling such a dispute "if the governor determines that it is endangering or will endanger the health and safety of the citizens of the state." He also said that a state should not be prevented from exercising its traditional police powers "for maintaining public order," and should be free to act in cases where the federal law is officially stated to be not applicable.

None of those ideas goes very far in the direction of providing means of dealing with labor misbehavior according to its deserts. The states should have their own laws, in no way dependent upon or related to the federal law, no matter how much of the needed improvement has been made in that statute.

But, the New York waterfront "dispute" has to do disastrously with foreign commerce, with which the federal government is solely and responsibly concerned. What it needs is a law—or a purpose of law-enforcement—which will not diddle around with seeking, but will vigorously and effectively proceed with some necessary doing. If that requires full superseding of the Taft-Hartley act, so be it.

Procreating Prosperity

New evidence is coming out every day to support the belief held by many practical observers in economics that the prevailing concept of prosperity is that production is the best, if not the only, procreator of prosperity. The differing practical men hold that prosperity primarily depends on and derives from distribution, which, in turn, depends on consumption. In simple thinking it is quite clear that an unsold, unused product contributes nothing to profit, which is the basis of prosperity.

Various groups more or less officially and officiously concerning themselves with some sort of study of the national economy are strongly advocating the better use of manpower in all areas of production, from scientific research through technical application to workbench performance. That is a commendable objective — but, it has some concomitants which are difficult to fit into the jigsaw puzzle of creating and maintaining prosperity. Man must learn much more about causes and effects and preventions and remedies in economic functions before he can make good with a production theory based on everyone's doing his utmost. When that theory is applied in industry, supported by implementation of the greatest efficiency and incentives of great influence, the result is either overproduction or underemployment, neither of which is contributory toward prosperity.

If some way is found—it certainly can be—to shift a goodly proportion of productive manpower to tasks of distribution, production could be expanded unlimitedly with a large measure of consequent good all around. But, there again, the problem of how to put a union-bound production man in a selling job is big and difficult; almost as puzzling as it is to understand why a jewelry workers' union should recently have tried to get the job of representing the employees of a manufacturer of vitamins.

Prosperity has a broad and multipartite basis. And it is not the sole contributor to economic welfare. That is why, if the federal government—or any other political setup—is to be of any real benefit—as an adviser, that is, not as a supporter—in the development of economic welfare, it should set up an agency to be devoted to all aspects of the background, or foundation. The federal government, for example, should have a department of livelihood, in which were embraced all the functionings having to do with the making and enjoying of a good living, now scattered among at least six of the cabinet units.

But, the best means of getting down to all the basics —and doing something for them—would be a council on livelihood created, manned, and fully supported, financially and morally, by the productive and distributive divisions of the nation's business.

Among the first facts to which such a council should give promotive attention is that all the now current talk as to how the consumer has the key to the economic future is "off the beam." The consumer has the cash box. Business has the key—or, more realistically, is faced with the necessity of finding it—and has the big job of learning how to make proper use of it. Consumption is the answer to what all are asking. Its adequate development calls for a lot of new qualifications, scientific, technical, and saleswork.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

poses by industry, the factors that determine whether a particular oil will be used, and desirable properties of the oils for each purpose. Similar information is being obtained for various synthetic products, such as synthetic resins and rubber and water-base paints.

When completed, the study will be consolidated into a single report and made available to industry, and a summary will be carried in the USDA's monthly publication, *Fats and Oils Situation*.

Surplus Give-Away Scheme

A new administration-sponsored farm proposal (S. 3052) would enable President Eisenhower to give away $2,500,000,000 in surplus commodities "without limitation." News of this proposal has been given to the senate agricultural committee by the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture during hearings on the general farm program.

A provision of S. 3052 would set aside that amount of cotton, wheat and dairy products to relieve future markets from pressure of government surpluses accumulate under the present price support program. The hearings did not disclose what the administration might actually plan to give away if the bill is passed into law.

The bill would authorize six major outlets for disposal of this set-aside:—Foreign aid, sale or barter abroad, gifts to school lunch programs, donation or sale for research and educational programs, donation or sale for domestic disaster or emergency, and sale on domestic markets in event of future shortages.

Freight Car Worries

Concern is being felt in government railroad circles over the slow-down of orders for new freight cars, particularly in private car shops. As a result, serious consideration is being given to suggestions that the percentage of freight car cost permitted to be amortized under the accelerated tax amortization freight car program be increased from 70 percent to 90 percent.

The Office of Defense Mobilization some time ago established a goal of 436,000 new freight cars to be constructed between January 1, 1950, and July 1, 1954. As of March 1, this goal was 70 percent complete. Over this period when 306,067 cars were being built, 237,429 were being retired for demolition or sale resulting in a net gain in ownership of 29,444 cars, or only 589 cars a month. This leaves a balance of 129,933 cars to be constructed to complete the freight car program, but freight cars on order and undelivered March 1, equaled only about 19.5 percent of unfilled goal.

The decline in freight car orders is generally agreed to be due primarily to the decline in carloadings and the present forecast for rail business this year. However, government officials are concerned over the situation because prospects point to a grain crop harvest in the coming months slightly exceeding that of 1953, plus the fact that transportation conditions for 1954 will be accentuated by the holdover of last year's crop of wheat now in storage, which is estimated at around 800,000,000 to 850,000,000 bushels.

Cotton Research Program

A broad program of cotton research, including tagging pink bollworms with radioisotopes so that migrations and physiological processes of the moths can be traced, has been recommended to the Department of Agriculture by its cotton and cottonseed research advisory committee. The group met with department officials recently and went over a number of suggested programs of research, including the following:—

Improve current protective weatherproofing and rotproofing treatments and develop new and more satisfactory types to prolong service life; reduce cotton's crystallinity (to increase the fiber's affinity for dyes and resins, increase its elasticity and other desirable qualities); expand research on the effect of heat and other processing conditions on proteins of cottonseed and on the amino acid content of cottonseed protein; and expand research on the composition of acidulated cottonseed oil foots and development of new products from them.

In the field of marketing research, it proposed that the programs include an economic and engineering analysis to determine what minimum volumes of cottonseed are required to justify conversion from hydraulic to screw press or solvent process; and an investigation to determine the extent to which fats and oils are being used in the manufacture of new or old food, and feed products and the importance of this to the fats and oils market.

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(Federal Register Feb. 10, 1954)

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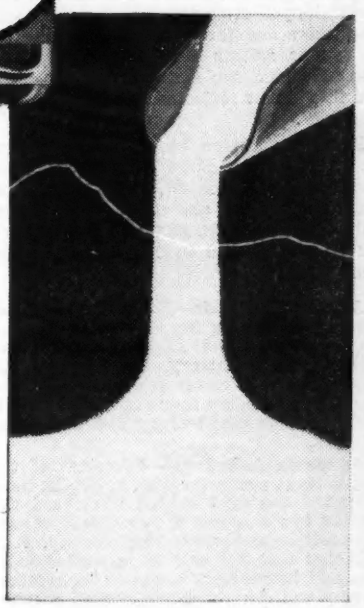

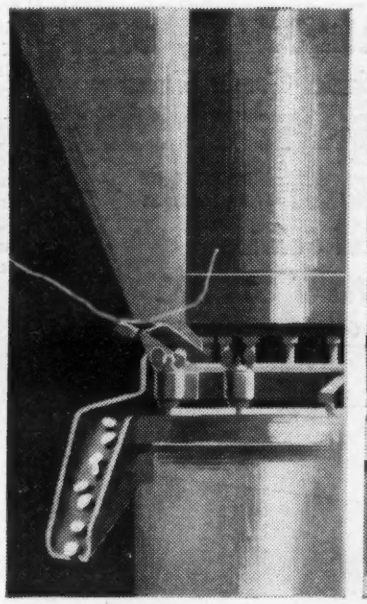

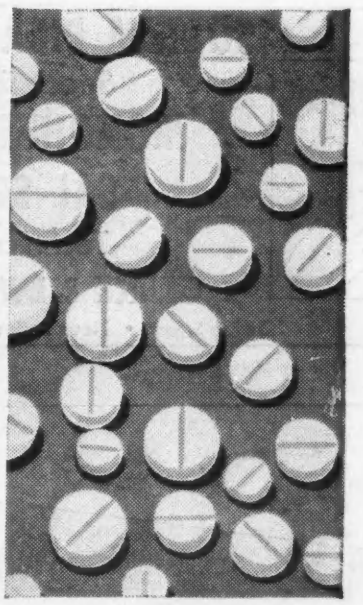

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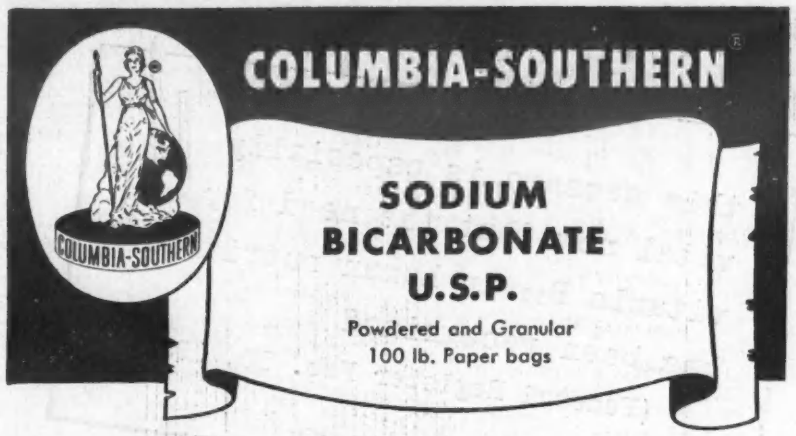

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Heavy Chemicals

Several advances were recorded last week but the variations in most instances were small and the total was not sufficient to advance the index. Lead and zinc were priced fractionally higher on an improved buying movement sparked by news from Washington that the government is going to increase its stockpile buying. Spot mercury was priced higher under tight stocks and the maintenance of buying interest. An advance in copper scrap has created a strong background for copper metal. Tin prices were steadier than at any time for several weeks. Producers advanced the basing price for tin chemicals and all except stannic oxide were lifted to higher selling levels.

In other directions, the turn of the month uncovered no important change in the heavy chemical market situation. Shipment of the large tonnage materials were generally reported good with the movement not far out of line with that of a year ago at this time. Chlorine has experienced some demand indirectly from insecticide manufacturers and should get more as the season progresses. The movement of soda ash and liquid caustic soda did not vary much over the turn of the month. The dry forms of caustic had exports stopped from this port by the local pier strike and there was some piling up of copper sulfate for foreign shipment also. Demand for sulfuric acid is down and this is now reflected in the movement of sulfur.

Paper production based on percentage sixday capacity was 94.7 percent for the week ending March 27, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.6R in the preceding week and 93.9 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Aluminum Sulfate—Sales showed moderate gains during March and in producing quarters, total shipments were described as satisfactory. Paper sizing industry has been interested in both grades while iron free has found a moderate outlet for dry colors, tanning and aluminum stearate.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Offerings of the agricultural grade for spot shipment have dwindled during the past week and the market has assumed a much tighter supply position under a strong demand. It is expected that the call for direct application will be greater than ever this season. A new western plant has started production of aqua ammonia and at capacity will produce 235 tons a day.

Calcium Chloride—Some buying of spotty character was reported but demand for summer dust control has not been very strong to date. It is expected that sales will shortly expand for highway use. The market is described as steady with supply comfortable.

Chlorine—Market conditions did not change materially over the turn of the month. Sporadic buying for insecticide use was noted with more demand from this industry expected as the season progresses. Inquiry from other industries was fair but production has not been under pressure and spot stocks could have been purchased without difficulty.

Copper Sulfate—Gradual expansion in sales for agricultural use is reported. Industrial demand is averaging good although individual shipments are a bit smaller. Export shipments from New York have been stopped temporarily on account of the pier strike. Stocks have been kept ample to meet requirements. The market's price structure is firm in sympathy with copper metal and scrap.

Hydrazine Hydrate—This chemical is essential in the manufacture of rocket fuel and also finds varied uses in the chemical industry. The 100 percent test is listed at $1.75 per pound in drums and 85 percent at $1.35. Free base material is priced at $3 per pound in drums, all prices are f.o.b. the works.

Lime—In November, 1953, domestic sales of open-market lime (625,700 short tons) decreased 11 percent from the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Building, refractory, chemical and other industrial uses were lower than in the previous month, whereas an increase was noted for agricultural use. Sales for chemical and other industrial uses totaled 348,538 tons including 292,105 tons of quicklime and 56,253 of hydrated.

Potash, Caustic—Market conditions revealed no important change over the turn of the month. Consumers have adopted an inventory conscious attitude and seem satisfied temporarily to purchase for current requirements. Producers have stocks available for immediate delivery.

Potassium Bromate—Flour mills and bakeries are taking this chemical for actual needs and small lot sales have predominated. Purified powder is priced at 50c. per pound for 1,000 pound lots in steel drums, 200 pound fiber drums are held at 55c. f.o.b. or freight equalized.

Potassium Carbonate—Spotty sales were reported for glass plant use although the market displayed no unusual activity. Stocks continued available for immediate shipment at former price levels.

Potassium Chlorate — Sales have been confined chiefly to match plants but the volume has not been very large. The supply position is comfortable with prompt shipments offered at current prices.

Potassium Stannate — Priced higher with producers using 95c. per pound for tin as the basing figure. Demand was fair last week with platers operating for current needs. Producers named 68.6c. to 75.2c. per pound freight allowed east, the price depending upon the size of drums.

Salt Cake—Demand described as good with most shipments destined to kraft paper mills. Sellers' inventories have been kept down as a result of less byproduct material being produced.

Soda Ash—Shipments were sustained about at the March level over the turn of the month. Producers continued to report the general demand good with individual sales not unusually heavy but averaging a satisfactory total. It was stated that the tonnage movement of dense ash to glass plants is fair. The inquiry for chemical use is holding for light ash with the movement possibly off a bit compared with a year ago while shipments for nonferrous metals are not so good. Production has continued to meet requirements without difficulty.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid shipments have not shown much variation over the past month. Producers were inclined to view the movement as steady with recent adjustments in production preserving a fair degree of balance. Export shipments of the dry forms have been tied up at this port by the pier strike.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Buying interest not unusually active with shipments fair and holding at about the March level. Production has kept the supply position comfortable and immediate deliveries have continued available.

Sodium Chlorate—Sales for weed-control formulations have increased and the market has gained in activity. Producers, however, have adequate stocks and prompt shipments are offered at current prices. Demand from fur dyers, wood pulp and other consuming industries has not been of extensive dimensions of late.

Sodium Phosphate—Tripoly has commanded active attention in this group where buying for detergent uses has continued steady. Tetra sales continued of good dimensions. Trisodium was also in fair demand for cleansing, detergent and various other industrial uses.

Sodium Stannate—Higher prices were recorded last week. The advance was due to the increase in the basing price for tin. Consumer demand was not unusually active with sales confined mostly to actual requirements. Producers named 55.3c. to 60.7c. per pound, works. Prices are based on tin at 95c. per pound.

Sodium Sulfide—Demand and supply

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 7 for their new location.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Mercury, $7 per flask.
Potassium stannate, .08c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .09c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, 1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride anhy., 1.3c. per lb.
Chloride crystals, 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin metal, ½c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
98.40	98.40	98.58	97.51

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

are not wide apart at present and the market while not unusually active has presented a steady appearance. Demand from the dye and tanning industries has not been extensive of late but the kraft paper mills have shown moderate attention while fair sales for use in the manufacture of organic chemicals were reported.

Sulfur—Sales are described as good although the tonnage movement does not compare favorably with the last quarter of 1953. The slight easement in demand stems from lower shipments for sulphuric acid where the decline in iron and steel production has been reflected in a smaller use from that industry and a late starting season for agricultural needs. Meanwhile stocks of sulfur have increased slightly.

Tin Chemicals—Although stannic oxide was not revised last week, the other tin chemicals were advanced in line with the higher metal market. Demand while fairly active did not show any inclination on the part of buyers to extend commitments beyond actual wants. The breakdown showed stannic chloride anhydrous at 76.7c. to 77.7c. per pound, stannous chloride anhydrous 82.4c. to $1.092, hydrous crystals 85½c. to 89½c. and stannous sulfate 94.1c. to 96.1c. per pound f.o.b. works, the price depending upon the size of drum container. Quotations are based on tin at 95c. per pound.

Acids

Hydrochloric—Demand has dipped according to some producers with a corresponding increase in stocks. Consumers showed no desire to carry much inventory and the call was mostly for immediate shipments. Prices continued firm for all tests.

Hydrofluoric—Shipments generally remained steady with the movement close to current production. Prices have not varied from those noted earlier in the year.

Nitric—Continued to show a well balanced position. While small lot sales predominated in the local market, the volume was reported satisfactory by producers.

Phosphoric—Finding a steady consuming outlet with sales holding a good seasonal average. Production has continued sufficient to maintain a comfortable supply position.

Sulfuric—No appreciable increase in demand from the iron and steel industry last week. The falling off in the movement to this industry has placed an appreciable dent in shipments. The agricultural demand seems to be holding its former gain. There is no scarcity of stocks at present.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum Scrap—Consumption of purchased and toll-treated aluminum-base scrap in December was 30,496 short tons, an increase of about 11 percent, compared with 27,551 tons used in Noember according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of secondary aluminum-base alloy ingot by the independent secondary smelters totaled 17,149 short tons, a 9 percent increase over the previous month. In December the independent secondary smelters used 18,544 short tons of aluminum-base scrap (61 percent), primary producers used 10,033 short tons (33 percent), and the foundry and fabricating industries, etc., 1,919 tons (6 percent). Based on total scrap consumed, the independent smelters used 4 percent more than in November, the primary producers 3 percent less and foundries and fabricators and others 1 percent less. The use of imported "remelt" or "scrap pig" by the independent smelters was 116 tons and by the chemical producers 159 tons. Calculated metallic recovery in December totaled 26,906 short tons; 22,185 tons was from new scrap, 4,664 tons was old scrap and 57 tons was from imported scrap. The independent secondary smelters reported the use of 717 tons of domestic primary and 306 tons of imported primary.

Chromite—Imports of chromite reached a peak of 2,224,321 short tons during 1953, rising 31 percent above the former record year of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Metallurgical imports jumped 52 precent, refractory rose 6 percent, and chemical increased 8 percent over the previous year. Turkey was the major source of metallurgical ore, shipping 41 percent of the total, but the Philippines, supplying 87 percent of the refractory ore, was the largest source of all chromite imported into the United States during 1953. December imports of 179,319 tons dropped 15 percent below November; metallurgical grade fell 24 percent, and chemical declined 28 percent, while refractory imports rose 28 percent. In December, Turkey again was the greatest single source of chromite, shipping 29 percent of the United States imports of all grades of ore, and 46 percent of the metallurgical imports; other sources of metallurgical ore were Southern Rhodesia (27 percent), New Caledonia (9 percent), Union of South Africa (8 percent), Philippines (5 percent), Yugoslavia (4 percent) and Cuba (1 percent). The Philippines and Cuba shipped 81 percent and 19 percent (respectively) of the refractory imports. All chemical ore came from the Union of South Africa.

Copper—Consumer demand held steady over the turn of the month. It was estimated that March sales totaled close to 90,000 tons. Demand for April shipment was active with sales to date around 20,000 tons. Custom smelters stated they have a relatively small amount left for April delivery at the current price. London reported that news of U. S. agreement to buy 100,000 short tons of Chile's surplus copper was offset by reported sales of Chilean copper to British industry. About 3,600 metric tons are known to have been sold to British manufacturing firms, and other amounts are believed involved. Higher domestic prices for scrap have created a stronger background to the American copper market situation. At the close of the week electrolytic was quoted firm at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead — Priced higher at 13¾c. per

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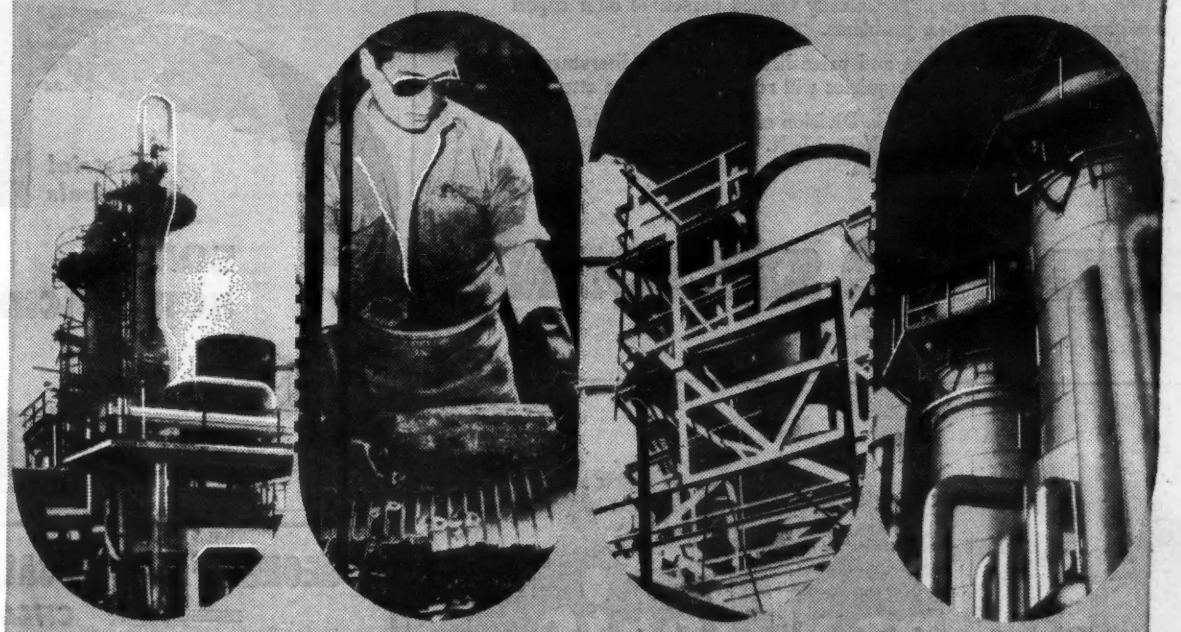

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pound New York and at 13.55c. at St. Louis. The advance was preceded by higher prices in London and followed the news that the U. S. government will step up stockpiling of metals and minerals. The higher price had no apparent effect on the buying movement which has been gradually increasing over the past month.

Magnesium—Net shipments of magnesium mill products during January, 1954, amounted to 456 tons. This is practically equal to December, 1953, shipments but was about 30 percent below shipments in January, 1953. Production of primary ingot for the month of January, 1954, at 6,446 tons was approximately the same as those for December, 1953, but about 35 percent below the production figure given for January a year ago. These figures are released by the Magnesium Association based on information received from the U. S. Bureau of Census and the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Mercury—Spot prices continued to advance last week and established a new high for the year to date. There was a further tightening of supplies for immediate shipment while buying interest remained fairly active. As previously stated it is not believed the current pier strike is exerting much important influence on prices. At the close of the week $212 to $214 per flask was named for spot.

Tin—Price tendency last week was steady here, also in London and Singapore. Trading over most of the period remained quiet with the trade awaiting the results of voting by Canada, France and West Germany on the tin agreement and on the decision of the future Texas City Smelter. Stocks considered fairly large have been tied up by the pier strike and the closing of waterfront warehouses. Spot sales were small and made chiefly on the basis of 95½c. per pound for Straits tin.

Zinc—Prime western was advanced to 10¼c. per pound East St. Louis basis last week. The increase stemmed from news that the government will increase its stock piling operations in metals and minerals. Sales for prompt shipment were reported fairly heavy. London prices were also firmer but slightly below the parity of the American market.

Monsanto Fills Advertising, Public Relations Positions

The appointment of William R. Farrell as advertising manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's advertising and public relations department has been announced by Howard A. Marple, director of advertising and public relations. At the same time, Dan J. Forrestal, who has been with Monsanto since 1947, was named to the new function of manager of public relations.

Textile Chemists to Meet April 9

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet April 9 at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., to hear John F. Warner, vice-president of D. B. Fuller & Co., speak on "A Review of Textile Shrinkage Control Processes and Test Methods."

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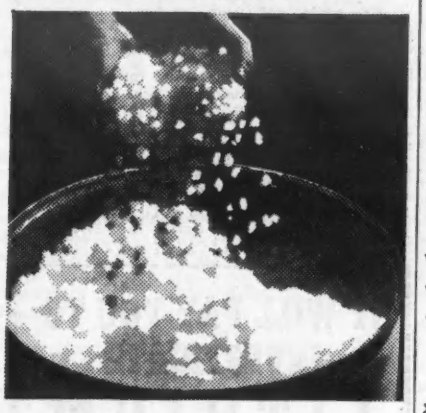

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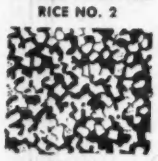

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Current Prices

—*Continued from page 31*

Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.34½	—
Montan, dom., refined, bgs	lb.	.31	.32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
German, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs	lb.	.85	.88
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.25½	.31
cakes, cs	lb.	.26½	.32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works	lb.	.75	.80
spot	lb.	.77¼	.82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.20	.22
White precipitate, USP powd., dms.,	lb	5.00	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls	lb.	.18	.19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).			
Witch hazel bark, bls	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.01	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	—
Xylidines, mixed, dms	lb.	.39	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.35	—
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.35	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.32	—
Chicago district	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.35	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	.36
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.35	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, O.	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany-N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.35	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.35	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ills.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.56	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.91	—
AAOT bbls.	lb.	2.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.31	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	—
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
solution 50% dms. c.l. works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.85	—

(*Continued on next page*)

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Refrigeration Grade	ARCADIAN® Nitrate of Soda
Ethylene Glycol	U.F. Concentrate—85
Diethylene Glycol	Urea
Triethylene Glycol	

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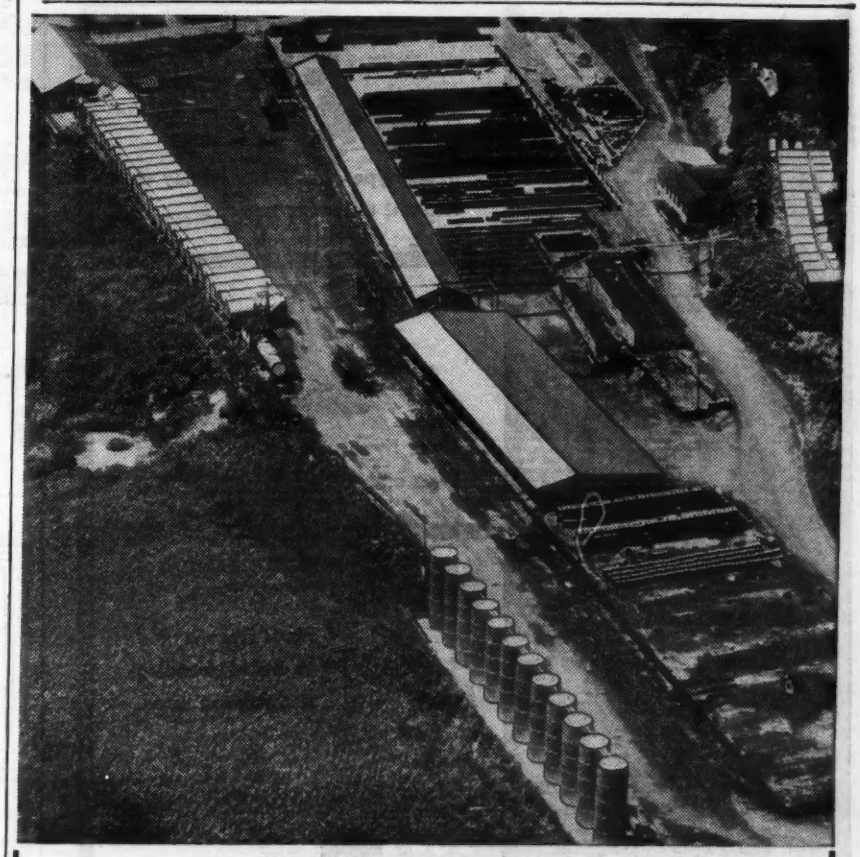

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Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.13¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10¼-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn. dms. frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.90	8.90
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.90	8.05
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.65	8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP gran dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
t.c.l	lb	26	.41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07⅛-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride cns., works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½-	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½-	—

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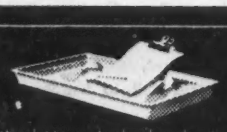

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APMA Backs Atomic Study, Elects Hardt

—Continued from page 5

merely mean more competitors in a market of the same size, as many fear, but a great expansion of productivity and purchasing power."

The speaker conceded that, as a short-range program, the viewpoint "is open to the charge that it means the raising of standards of living abroad and the lowering of standards of living at home to meet in one common standard." However, he declared, this charge has no validity when the approach is part of a long-range program.

East-West Trade Idea

He noted that the commission has called upon the United States to agree to stepped-up trade between western Europe and the Soviet bloc. While conceding that this idea might have a "surface plausability" as a short-range approach, Mr. Powers suggested that increased trade between western and eastern Europe "would establish a continuously closer relation" between the two groups and "our European allies might eventually have little reason to be with us and a lot of reason to be with the Soviet Union."

He declared that, "if we are convinced that supplying so-called goods to Russia will not in any way aid Russia, then the trade with Russia should be open to all, including the United States. In any event, we should not seek this expedient because other means of aiding western Europe seem less immediate in the result they will achieve."

Turning to the commission's recommendations on tariff, Mr. Powers stated, "these fall with a very dull thud in the midst of a very sharp debate. It is too bad that the commission did not state why it recommended the three-year, 5 percent-per-year authority to the President because, without explanation, it looks rather silly.

Criticism of Tariff Proposals

"It accomplishes nothing except possibly to preserve a principle of continued rate reduction," he went on. "It looks like an expedient which will not outrage one side or the other but will leave both slowly smoldering. The 50 percent reduction authority, at least, has some background in precedent, and might have some practical significance, though the commission left it, as well, hanging in the air without explanation."

Mr. Charley, the outgoing APMA president, called upon the industry to correct the erroneous impression in the public mind that prescription prices are too high. Terming the prescription dollar the "biggest bargain dollar the public can spend," he suggested that the industry will have to work hand in hand with practicing pharmacists, perhaps through the newly formed National Pharmaceutical Council, to educate the public to a "better understanding of prescription costs."

Mr. Charley was of the opinion that the problem of duplication will be solved by economic necessity. Few, if any, pharmaceutical firms will be able to afford outright duplication, he stated. As for substitution, he continued, the industry will police itself. He suggested that the National Pharmaceutical Council might here again take a key role. The speaker also felt that "derogatory promotion tactics" will be reduced, if not eliminated entirely, by economic necessity.

Legislative Trends Outlined

Three basic trends in national legislation were pointed up by Charles Wesley Dunn, APMA general counsel. In the first place, Mr. Dunn declared, amending of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act has temporarily passed from the Food and Drug Administration to industry. However, he warned, this trend may be reversed if a Democratic congress is elected in November.

In addition, he noted, industry for the first time is in a position to improve its situation appreciably with regard to government control as exercised under the food, drug and cosmetic act. Finally, he said, industry itself is now proposing a new and fundamental control. Formerly, it was stressed, these suggestions for further control stemmed from FDA.

In a review of the legislative scene, Mr. Dunn reported that there were two main areas of interest:—Pending amendments of antitrust law and pending amendments of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. The APMA counsel said he doubted whether congress would make any basic changes in antitrust law until the Attorney-General's study committee makes its report sometime next year.

Antitrust Law Amendments

However, the speaker saw the possibility of legislation on several specific aspects of the broad antitrust field. For example, he thought that a pending amendment to the Sherman act to increase the maximum penalty fine from $5,000 to $50,000 had a good chance of enactment. Another amendment—one to the Clayton act which would modify treble-damage claim provisions of the law in private suits—also was regarded as having a good chance. Mr. Dunn did not think it likely that any of the several amendments dealing with price discrimination would be enacted this session.

As to the second category, the APMA general counsel reviewed the legislative status of three pending bill. H. R. 6434, which would modify and improve the food standards law of the food, drug and cosmetic act, is virtually certain of being enacted this session, he stated. The Miller bill (H. R. 7125), which establishes safe tolerances for pesticides, will probably be approved by the congress, he felt, due largely to the fact that it has support of both industry and FDA.

O'Hara Measure Discussed

As to the O'Hara bill (H. R. 8418), which deals with additives in food, the speaker spoke guardedly of its future. He noted that it contains some basic safeguards

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against oppressive administration, but felt that the bill deserved more study before any final opinion could be made of its chances of success and of its approach to the whole problem of chemical additives in food.

Federal Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger pointed out that the narcotics problem today is a very confused one. The public, he went on, is confused not only about the causes of the problem and its remedy, but is even confused as to the meaning of the term narcotic.

Despite three congressional investigations during recent years, he said, nowhere is there any evidence that the American pharmaceutical industry is in any way responsible for the increase in narcotics addition. However, the Italian pharmaceutical industry, he asserted, unfortunately does not have such a clean record. In fact, he said, startup in 1950 of widespread use of heroin by teen-agers was due in large part to diversion of the narcotic from regular trade channels by several Italian drug houses.

Influx of Heroin from China

He pointed out that there is still a substantial amount of heroin still coming out of Red China. Japan is being flooded with heroin, he indicated, adding that the west coast of this country is also getting its share of the narcotic. The federal narcotics chief concluded with a brief discussion of how the recently-defeated Bricker amendment might have affected the government's narcotics control powers.

Mary Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, urged approval of President Eisenhower's health program as the means to triple the number of disabled persons in this country being rehabilitated every year. Miss Switzer called for support of the President as she accepted APMA's 1954 scientific award on behalf of her organization.

Stressing the administration's "great interest" in rehabilitation. Miss Switzer recalled that President Eisenhower had discussed the subject in his State of the Union message, and again in his talk to congress on the health of the people.

Among other suggestions, the legislative program is designed to expand federal-state facilities for rehabilitating the disabled. For the last three years, Miss Switzer stated, "this program has resulted in the rehabilitation of 60,000 people annually, and includes such serious disabilities as paralysis, blindness, deafness and mental derangement."

The administration is seeking enabling legislation for a five-year program "which would increase the scope of the present federal-state capacity of 60,000 annual rehabilitations to 70,000 in 1955, and up to 200,000 in 1959," Miss Switzer said.

In addition to its actions on atomic energy and the International Pharmacopeia, APMA also approved a resolution calling for support of the work of the Health Information Foundation. The passing of two leading figures from the pharmaceutical world was marked by the association, with memorial tributes to W. H. P. Blandy and Dr. Carson P. Frailey. Mr. Blandy is the late president of HIF, while Dr. Frailey is the late president of the National Drug Trade Conference and one-time executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

Election of Officers

Elected with Messrs. Hardt and Valentine were the following APMA regional vice-presidents: — Eastern, Francis C. Brown, president of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; central, William B. Graham, president of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Ill., and Jack Schopflin, executive vice-president of E. S. Miller Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles.

Reelected treasurer of APMA was S. Barksdale Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Dr. J. O'Neill Closs was reelected executive vice-president and secretary, and Mr. Dunn was renamed general counsel. Besides Mr. Charley, the following were elected to three-year terms on the board of directors:—

Dr. John W. Bradley, president of Brayten Pharmaceutical Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; O. J. May, executive vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia; Mr. Powers, and John J. Toohy, executive vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Brown-Allen Names M. B. Sweet

Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y., has announced the appointment of M. B. Sweet, 9100 South Park avenue, Chicago, as its agent in that city. Julius A. Baggiani will be in charge of specialty oil sales for Sweet.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate demand was indicated for textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers continued to absorb fair sized lots for prompt requirements. Lower cost of of production further weakened egg derivatives and egg albumin and egg yolk declined 4 to 6 cents per pound. Other grades were without change. Valonia also was easier and all grades dropped fractionally. Government support program for 1953 crop potatoes stabilized the Maine potato starch market, while Idaho market was fractionally lower.

Trading in potato starch was slow. Offers for shipment from Maine were limited and the market was a nominal affair. Idaho starch offerings were freer at the lower levels. Despite lower shipment from Idaho, the cost to eastern destinations was still above the price of Maine starch. Active inquiry was reported for tapioca flour, especially for spot delivery. Market remained steady at the recent advance, reflecting the increased cost of replacements of Siamese and Javanese flours. Corn starch was in fair request for immediate needs. Sago flour was inactive for spot and later delivery.

While trading in the chemical group was listless, a steady movement was noted for withdrawals especially of bichromates and sodium hydrosulfite against former contracts and recent orders.

Tanners continued to operate in hand to mouth, placing orders for occasional moderate lots of tanning materials for prompt shipment. Slow business has unsettled shipments of foreign materials and firm bids could have shaded asking prices, except for cutch and quebracho extract.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 6c. per lb.
powder, 6c. per lb.
Yolk, 4c. per lb.
Potato starch, Idaho, 7/10c. per lb.
Valonia beards, $2 per ton.
cups, $1 per ton.
extract, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
95.66	95.97	97.57	103.09

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Previously found here, this material will henceforth be reported on in the industrial organic chemicals market. See page 7 for list of other chemical report shifts. Business was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Bichromates—Moderate volume of materials was reported taken against current contracts. New business was light and confined to immediate requirements. Market was quotably unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Business was quiet. Consumers of late have limited purchases to actual requirements. Quotations were held at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers continued to limit demand to immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sulfonated Oils—Buying interest was restricted to small to fair-sized lots for prompt delivery. Prices were without change for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was fairly active, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Steady demand was reported for prompt delivery. Prices were well held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, powder, $7.25, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply decreased 164,000 bushels to 31,006,000 bushels for the week ended March 26, compared with 33,620,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Weakness in eggs further unsettled this market and prices declined. Flake was reduced to $1.74 to $1.76 per pound and powder to $1.78 to $1.80 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Trading was reported fair, chiefly for immediate delivery. The technical grade was unchanged at 98c. to $1 per pound, as to quantity.

Liquid egg production during February totaled 47,711,000 pounds, compared with 46,954,000 pounds in February last year and the 1948-52 average of 45,475,000 pounds according to the Crop Reporting Board. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were considerably larger than a year ago. Dried egg (egg solids) production totaled 1,865,000 pounds, against 1,168,000 pounds in February last year and the average of 3,675,000 pounds. February production consisted of 72,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 810,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 983,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during February last year consisted of 199,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 243,000 pounds of dried albumen and 726,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—Prices also were easy and lower. Prices of yolk dropped 4c. per pound, ranging from $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Consuming demand was restricted to actual needs. Yolk production in February totaled 983,000 pounds, against 726,000 pounds during February last year.

Potato Starch—Market in Maine was steadier, reflecting the government potato support program, which lifted potato prices sharply. Before the announcement of the support program farmers were getting 40c. per barrel, and prices jumped to $1 last week, though the increased cost to grinders will be absorbed by the government. Grinders were not offering freely and the market was more or less nominal at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Buying interest also was light. The Idaho market was lower, declining to 5.8c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with 50c. less for shipment to eastern destinations. Stocks on the spot were unchanged, ranging from 7¾c. tto 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest has improved for spot stocks. Market was steady, reflecting the higher cost of replacements from primary sources. Good quality Siamese flour was held at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Javanese AAA was maintained at the same level and AA at ½c. less. Brazilian was in light supply on spot and quoted at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, same basis, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

France has established quotas of 200 metric tons of raw horse hides and 450 metric tons of calf skins for export to the United States. Licensing procedures remain unchanged. The Colombian government has removed from its list of prohibited imports of all untanned hides under Colombian tariff position No. 348 on hides, raw, fresh, salted, dried, limed, and pickled, as of February 16. They will not be required to bear the special 40 percent advalorem tax imposed on items still on the prohibited list.

Chestnut Extract—Business was light. Market remained steady at former quotations. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars fo.b. works; 5:10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots; powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags carlots and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming interest in replacements continued slow. Offers for shipment were liberal at former quotations. African bark was quoted at $71 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $54 to $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58 to $59 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Consuming inquiry continued light. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Assorted JI's were quoted at $47 to $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's $62 to $63, and ordinary $43 to $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7½c. per pound, exdock.

Quebracho Extract — Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Prices, however, were unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/64c. and clarified 12 3/16c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Shipments continued easy and slightly lower. Demand was slow. Beards were quoted at $65 per ton, exdock, and cups, $50 per ton, same basis. Extract ranged from 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to quality.

Wattle—Trading was restricted to an occasional lot for immediate shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were unchanged at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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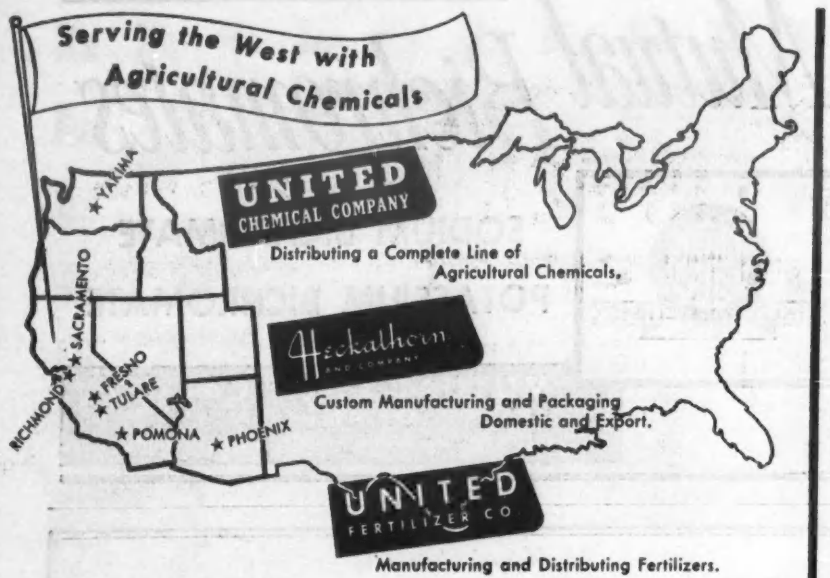

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index advanced sharply last week to 112.67 from 112.06 in the preceding period. Domestic steamed bone meal was priced higher with demand strong for stockfeed and fertilizer and producers' stocks were substantially reduced. The scarcity of menhaden meal and scrap for spot shipment accounted for price advances in those materials. A spurt in stockfeed buying lifted the tankage price at New York although the Chicago market while firm was unchanged. The fact that stocks of castor beans are tied up on local docks by the pier strike prevented producers of castor pomace from offering spot shipment temporarily.

Demand for both varieties of ammonium sulfate continued fair with some producers looking for a shortage by the end of this month. Normal superphosphate shipments increased over the past month but it was stated that the movement does not compare favorably with a year ago. Triple super remained tight under a strong demand and new production delayed in some areas on account of mechanical difficulties. Potassium muriate shipments made a good showing in March and the outlook for April is considered satisfactory. It is believed the peak was reached last month. Slow buying during the fall of 1953, however, has left substantial requirements to be leveled off.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate—Market firm with offerings limited for immediate shipment and coke-oven production down. Inventories of both varieties have been reduced and the tendency is toward a tighter supply later this month.

Bone Meal—Domestic steamed sold at higher prices last week under a steady demand for feed and fertilizer use. Sellers were unable to offer for immediate shipment as producers' inventories have been greatly reduced. The market for prompt shipment was quoted at $60 per ton, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace—Producers were unable to offer last week on account of the shortage of castor beans, occasioned by the local dock strike. Last sales were at $25 per ton, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Market remained steady and without quotable price change. Sales were reported at $8.25 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $8.50 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Continued scarcity of available stocks of menhaden was responsible for an advance in prices. The market was quoted at $145 per ton for meal and $140 for scrap, Baltimore area with very little obtainable.

Hoof Meal—Quiet and firm with sellers naming $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Nitrogen Solutions—Active demand has tightened the supply situation and indications point to shorter stocks by the end of the month. Former prices are firmly sustained.

Phosphate Rock — Supply continued comfortable with domestic demand about steady. It was stated that drying facilities are under pressure at some producing plants to maintain inventories. Export shipments against contracts are running around normal.

Potassium Muriate—March proved a good month for shipments according to producers with some stating that their tonnage movement was at record levels. It looks as though the peak has been passed although April is expected to show a favorable movement as the slow demand noted last fall has not been entirely leveled off.

Sodium Nitrate—Agricultural demand started to increase early in March and continued to expand over the remainder of the month. Stocks are adequate, prices are firm and the outlook is described as favorable for increased shipments.

Superphosphate—Mixers were taking larger quantities of normal at the end than at the beginning of the month. In some producing quarters it was stated that shipments to date do not compare favorably with a year ago. Supplies are still comfortable with immediate shipments available at former price levels. Triple has tightened under a strong demand with new production delayed in some areas on account of mechanical difficulties.

Tankage—Market was higher in New York with a spurt in stockfeed buying late in the past month. Sales were reported at $7.75 per unit of ammonia. Chicago remained firm but unchanged at $8.25.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bone meal, steamed domestic, $2.50 per ton.
Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
Scrap, menhaden, $3 per ton.
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
112.67	112.06	111.52	112.09

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Organics continued firm. Domestic fish meal tight. Increased activity expected in organics with approach of cotton planting season. Ammonium sulfate short. Shipping schedules two weeks behind. Shortages reported for all nitrates.

Pesticides

While interest is increasing in the insecticide market actual sales are slow for domestic account, with indications of a late buying movement. DDT remained in good demand for export, with the market holding a highly competitive position, particularly for Central American shipment. It was stated that some fair sales of high test BHC have been made to the northern forage areas. The cotton South appears content to wait out developments. Cotton dust 3-5-40 has not opened to date, with the price nominally quoted at 8c. per pound. In general, the markets for domestic use looked steady, and according to producers the overall situation is in better shape than a year ago. Some interests do not expect much important activity until late next month.

BHC—January production, partly estimated, was placed at 4,748,298 pounds, compared with 3,588,150 in December and 5,594,479 pounds in January, 1953. Preliminary figures show total output for 1953 amounted to 59,793,110 pounds. The gamma isomer content in January was 628,788 pounds, partly estimated, against 479,033 in the preceding month and 1,045,406 pounds in January last year. Preliminary production figures for the year 1953 show 9,510,840 pounds.

DDT—Output during January amounted to 7,769,963 pounds, compared with 7,056,304 in December and 7,052,006 pounds in January last year. Preliminary production for 1953 was given at 83,981,474 pounds.

2,4-D Acid—Production showed 1,797,614 pounds in January, compared with 2,928,568 for the same month in 1953. Preliminary output figures give total output for 1953 at 25,214,630 pounds. Production of acid esters and salts amounted to 1,094,794 pounds in January, against 1,211,351 in December and 2,371,202 pounds in January, 1953. Total production last year was placed at 19,851,614 pounds. Acid equivalent of 2,4-D acid esters and salts output amounted to 854,071 pounds in January, partly estimated, compared with 894,563 in the preceding month and 2,498,758 pounds in January, 1953. Total production last year amounted to 14,716,606 pounds, preliminary.

2,4,5-T—January production was down to 192,093 pounds. Production for 1953 was placed at 5,112,129 pounds. No other figures available.

As of March 15, debris inspection in northeastern Mexico shows that 6.81 pink bollworms have been found per 100 bolls inspected of the 1953 cotton crop, the Department of Agriculture states. This compares with 1.84 and 4.26 per 100 bolls in 1952 and 1951. Greatest increases per 100 bolls compared with 1952 crop are in cotton areas of Nuevo Laredo to Villa Acuna and in sections outlying these points. Survival rate showed only a small increase in northern Tamaulipas or the Matamoros section. The amount of material to harbor pink bollworm is reported to be 92 percent less in the Matamoros section, 25 percent less in Monterrey-Nuevo Laredo section and about the same in Northern Coahuila section compared with the previous season. It appears, therefore, that there will be fewer surviving pink bollworms in this area to infest the new crop this year than for the past three years, because of the marked reduction in surface debris.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Borden Unit Manager

Eugene J. Sullivan, who started with Borden Company's chemical division as a packaging adhesives salesman in 1946, has been promoted to general manager of the resin and chemical department. Mr. Sullivan will be directly in charge of the sales, production and development of industrial and packaging adhesives, foundry products, chemicals and packaged items.

Antibiotic Plant Drugs Certification Rule Eased

The Food and Drug Administration last week announced that antibiotic drugs and antibiotic-containing substances which are intended for the control of plant diseases are no longer required to be certified before being offered for sale.

The agency stated, however, that the preparation must contain one or more denaturants that will make it unsuitable for drug use. The announcement was in the form of an interpretative regulation, approved by Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, reading as follows:—

"Antibiotics for agricultural use. An article that contains one or more of the antibiotic substances described in this part (antibiotics subject to certification) and intended solely for application to plants for the control of plant diseases caused by microorganisms and conspicuously so labeled is not subject to the requirements of sections 502 (1) and 507 of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, if it contains one or more suitable denaturants that make it unfit for drug use; but in no case shall it be exempt from the requirements of sections 502 (1) and 507 of the act if it is represented or intended to be administered to man or other animals for the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or as an animal feed supplement."

Tariff Cuts Asked

—*Continued from page 3*

percent a year for each of the three years; (2) a cut of not more than half in three years in tariffs in effect January 1, 1945, on products being imported in negligible volume or not at all; (3) a three-year cut to a rate of 50 percent of value for tariffs that now are above the 50 percent level.

Mr. Eisenhower emphasized there would be no across-the-board tariff cuts, and existing peril point and escape clauses would be preserved. These devices let the Tariff Commission say at what point a tariff reduction will imperil a domestic industry, and let the President end trade concessions if the commission finds imports threatening serious injury to American producers.

The tariff cuts would be made selectively, after notice and hearing, Mr. Eisenhower declared, and "no sudden, sharp, or widespread adjustments within our economy would be involved."

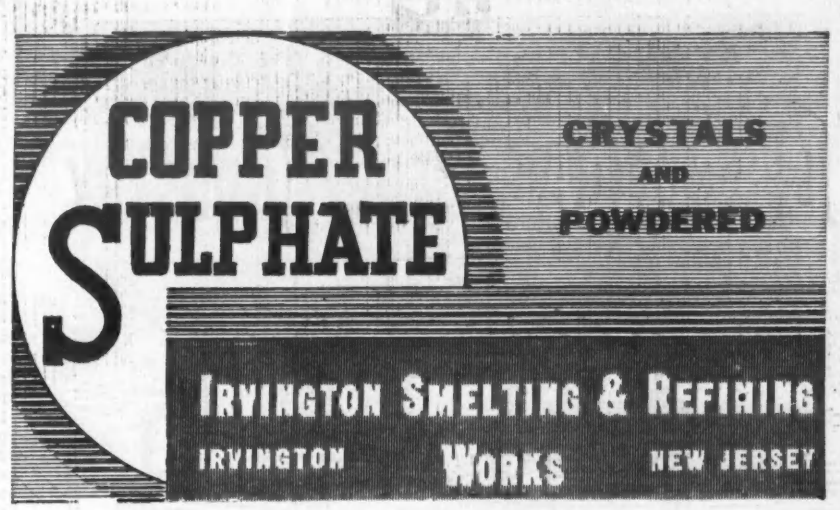
Mr. Eisenhower announced that he will put into effect the Randall commission's proposal that this country withhold tariff cuts on products made by workers receiving substandard pay—as measured by the standards of the country in which they work, not by United States standards.

Customs Administration and Procedure:—Mr. Eisenhower said he will propose legislation to simplify commodity definitions and rate structures in the tariff act, after study by the tariff commission. He is having the Treasury make a continuous study of customs procedures. He wants the anti-dumping law changed to permit faster handling of eases. He favors the house-approved customs valuation bill.

United States Investment Abroad:—Besides his new call for approval of the tax inducements already cleared by the house, the President pledged "full diplomatic support" to encouraging other nations to attract private foreign investment. He asked congress to guarantee new overseas investment against loss by war, revolution or insurrection, as these investments now are guaranteed against expropriation and non-convertibility.

He added that he has asked the justice department to study the question of uncertainty about how the antitrust laws apply to overseas investment.

Buy American Legislation:—The President asked legislative authority "to exempt from the provisions of this legislation the bidders from nations that treat our bidders on an equal basis with their own nationals." He said, too, that the executive branch is clarifying the "Buy American" preference principles in government procurement, and will limit the price differential favoring domestic over foreign bidders to a "reasonable percent." He said the government still must retain discretion to apply the differential where necessary for national security, or in the interest of small business or areas of unemployment.



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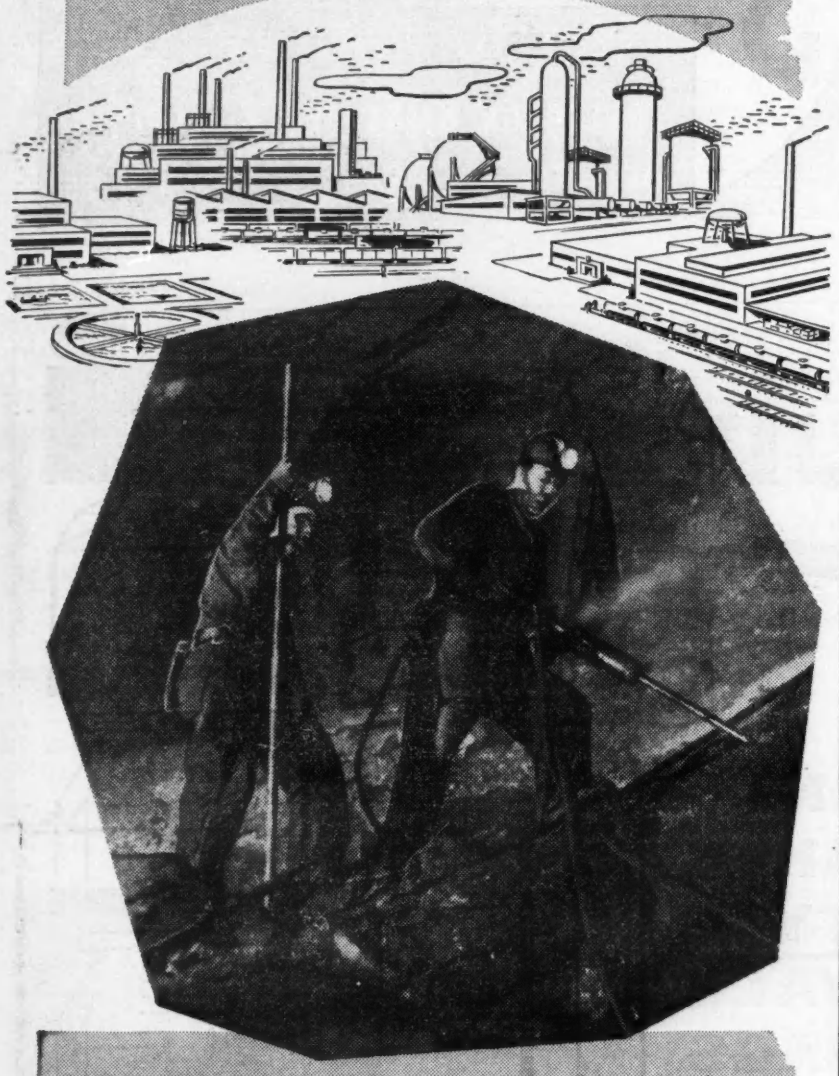

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Army Nerve Gas Research May Bring New Insecticides

Superior new insecticides and a better understanding of vital body chemistry may come as byproducts of Chemical Corps research on DFP (di-isopropyl fluophosphate), one of the most deadly of the modern nerve gas warfare agents, the American Chemical Society's 125th national meeting was told recently in the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.

"A thorough knowledge of the action of these very potent substances on living things should lead to the development of improved insecticides which are more effective, yet less toxic to human beings and animals," declared B. E. Hackley, organic chemist in the Chemical Corps Medical Laboratories, Army Chemical Center, Md.

"At the same time, this knowledge should lead to a better understanding of the chemistry of biological processes." DFP is also used medicinally in cases of great muscular weakness and for contracting the pupil of the eye, the army chemist added. Phosphorus-containing insecticides chemically related to DFP are already in wide use, but they have not been thoroughly investigated from the point of view of the chemistry of their action, he said.

Borden Rebuilding Lab

The chemical division of Borden Company, New York, has moved the equipment of its Sand Laboratory, Bainbridge, N.Y., to temporary quarters while rebuilding the laboratory, which was damaged by fire March 1. Research on foundry core-binding and shell-molding resins has been continued without interruption.

'Soybean Blue Book' Available

Latest authoritative information on the soybean crop and industry is presented in the 1954 edition of the *Soybean Blue Book*, published by the American Soybean Association. The book comprises 160 pages and cover. A new feature this year is a list and descriptions of most United States soybean varieties now in production and a map showing recommended varieties for most soybean production areas. There are directories of soybean processors, oil refiners, and manufacturers using soy products in their operations, as well as firms offering their services and products to the industry. The book is available at $3 per copy from the association office in Hudson, Iowa.

Philipp Brothers Appointed Agent

I. P. Thomas & Son Company, Camden, N. J., has appointed Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., New York, exclusive selling agents for its output of triple superphosphate. Sales of this product will be directed by K. D. Morrison, general manager of the agricultural chemicals division of Philipp Brothers.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Sales in the petroleum derivatives market moved along at a steady pace, but showed as yet no overall pickup in activity. A good deal of improvement was looked for in the coming weeks, as almost all derivatives were in adequate or more-than-adequate supply. The price picture was uniformly steady.

Solvents and diluents enjoyed a fair demand, but production remained ahead of consumption and shipments of orders were made without delay. The signs of weakening in export prices for toluol, noted by some sources during recent weeks, seemed to have passed. This development was significant in showing a slightly firmer note in this market, although supplies were held to be adequate for present industrial and military requirements. Supplies of xylol remained in reasonably good balance with demands, but were not felt to be excessive. The current race toward higher octane ratings in motor gasoline was expected to continue to provide a market for aromatics in addition to their use as solvents.

The petroleum sulfonate market remained quite firm. Producers were shipping a good volume of material and in some cases noted such an active demand that they were hard pressed to supply all of their customers. Demand for white mineral oils was on the spotty side and the overall outlook was said to be mixed. Petrolatums were moving fairly well in a reasonably active market.

The microcrystalline wax market noted a good volume of orders. The makers were keeping up with demand and were shipping on schedule but doing this kept material moving along quite well and allowed no extensive inventory building. Paraffin waxes were in an almost equally favorable position, although a heavier demand could be accommodated, if it materialized. All lighter fractions were in good supply, so that the market outlook appeared very good from the consumers' point of view. The market for butane and propane was not soft, however, and no price adjustments were expected.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Some increase in demand was noted for this material by some suppliers, while others stated that their orders remained unchanged in volume during the past week. All consumer requirements were easily filled from present stocks. A continued ample supply situation was expected. No price changes appeared to be in the making, as trade sources had about decided that price isn't what moves benzol. Suppliers will watch sales over the coming thirty days for an indication of the degree of activity to be encountered during the second quarter.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Sales were seen to be going upward for this material, as the season of most active consumption approached. As yet, market demands did not strain makers' capacity to fill orders, and were not expected to do so in the coming weeks, in spite of the gradually rising rate of demand.

Mineral Spirits—Business remained steady at approximately the levels of the past few weeks, with as yet little evidence of a sizeable upturn in consumption. Some increase in demand was expected over the coming weeks, and would be welcomed for this material, it was stated by trade observers.

Toluol—The signs of weakening in export prices for toluol, noted during recent weeks, seems now to have passed, according to sources in the trade. This development was significant in showing a slightly firmer note in this market, although supplies were generally held to be easily adequate for present market requirements. The current race toward higher octane rating in motor gasolines was said to provide an outlet for aromatics in addition to their uses as solvents. Prices were maintained at their former levels by all suppliers.

VM&P Naphtha—The recent soft tone in the market for this material was as yet unimproved to any great degree, it was stated. Demand was slow and consumption appeared to be down somewhat from that of the first quarter of the previous year. Material was sold at unchanged prices and no adjustments were taking shape, according to trade source.

Xylol—Supplies remained in reasonably good balance with demands, but were not felt to be excessive. Consumers were in a good position to obtain their requirements without difficulty and at unchanged quotations. Some increase in demand was expected to materialize along with a pickup in business generally during the second quarter of the year, but this upturn, when it materialized, was not expected to move xylol into an actually tight position.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The microcrystalline wax market appeared in pretty good shape to most observers over the past week. Makers were keeping up with orders and were shipping material on schedule, but doing so kept them quite busy because of the present good rate of demand. No price changes were seen in the making.

Paraffin—Most products in this category were moving quite well, the manufacturers stated. Production has been going into consumers' hands at a good rate, although a heavier demand could be accommodated if it materialized, it was reported. The outlook was felt to indicate a steady or increased rate of business, and not for any lowering in the current pace of the market.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—All products in this group were in good supply, so that the outlook appeared quite good for the consumer. In spite of the good supply, however, the market was not by any means soft. Purchases held up well as compared to last year and the year before at this same period. No price changes were indicated by the present state of the market, and prices were steady at recently changed levels.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of crude oil that will be consumed or exported in April has been estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,420,000 barrels daily compared with 6,480,000 forecast for March. The forecast includes no recommendation as to desirable rates of crude production or of changes in crude stocks. The forecast includes estimates of total gasoline demand of 107.0 million barrels in April, a gasoline yield of 43.9 percent and total crude runs of 6,960,000 barrels daily.

Actual data for January showed a crude production of 6,240,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 190,000 barrels daily in stocks of domestic crude oil, and an indicated demand for domestic crude oil averaging 6,430,000 barrels daily. Total crude runs to stills averaged 6,947,000 barrels daily in January.

Petroleum Sulfonates—The market remained very firm, and showed no trend toward dropping off in the weeks ahead. Producers were shipping a very good volume of material and in some cases, noted such an active demand that they were hard pressed to supply all their customers. The market for these materials appeared to be still an expanding one, speaking generally. No price changes were contemplated by the manufacturers.

White Mineral Oils—Demand for these materials has been rather spotty lately, and opinion as to the future trend for them was mixed.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
105.20	105.20	105.42	104.48

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 20 totaled 263,898,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 263,174,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 724,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,619,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 895,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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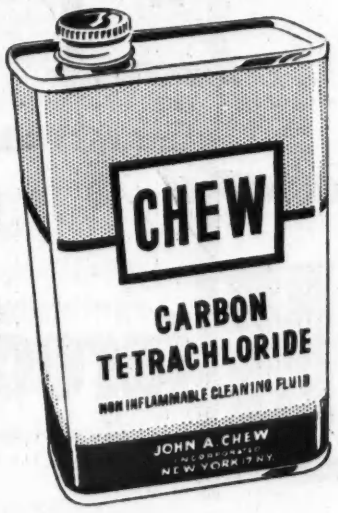

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Propylene oxide, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
132.52	.....	.....	.....

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

The only price change developed in this market last week, was really a part of a series of price changes which had taken place on ethylene and propylene derivatives the previous week. OPD reported a price decline on propylene oxide of 1½ cents per pound in the previous issue. As the changing price pattern developed, with price schedules made retroactive to March 25, certain quarters reduced propylene oxide by an additional 2½ cents per pound, making a net decline of 4 cents on the item, compared with price levels of two weeks ago.

From a price point of view, the recent declines in ethylene and propylene derived oxides and glycols, and the mono- di- and triethanolamines were of significant interest, coming as they did on top of changes effected at the year-end. In four months ethylene glycol, after a long period of price stability, dropped 32½ percent. This was not, however, to be taken as representative of what is happening in aliphatic industrial organic chemicals, generally. Such factors as detailed below account for the unusual situation. The broad spectrum of organic chemical prices was one of stability, and likely to continue so.

In some few items, such as ethyl alcohol and butyl solvents, supplies were backing up on producers to a point where in a number of instances unloading into the export market at a sacrifice was necessary. However, there were other items, such as the synthetically produced amyl alcohols and acetates, where plants were operating at capacity with shipments moving promptly direct from production in order to satisfy an improved domestic demand plus substantial export requirements. In between these two comfortable and uncomfortable extremes, the bulk of petrochemicals, various alcohols, ethers, esters, and ketones moved in quite substantial volume, off hardly more than 8 to 10 percent from last year. While most of them moved from quite adequate stocks coming from plants of even greater volume capacity, demand from some consuming industries was strong and well sustained and others spotty, but overall volume was good.

Acetic Acid—The market on glacial was one in which there was an abundance of supplies, but which in recent weeks made a healthy turn from a soft position pricewise, to one of a firmer tone. The price pattern of $10.00 per 100 lbs. delivered in tankcars, established some months ago was unchanged, but early this year there were certain localized market areas where a little shading was reported to have been done. The current market trend toward more firmness, had pretty largely done away with this tendency to shade prices in certain areas, and presented a solid price structure throughout the country.

Acetone—Acetone continued to move in good volume to consuming industries, from quite adequate supplies. There was plenty available, but the supply picture was not one of heavy oversupply, as existed with some of the other solvents. Prices were unchanged from the 8½ cents per pound tankcar price established many months ago. Furthermore, there appeared to be no evidence of any change likely in the months immediately ahead. Current demand was steady in some quarters and spotty in others, but on the whole was felt to be relatively good.

Alcohol—Following the price drop reported two weeks ago, the alcohol market had apparently settled down to a fairly steady price position, and the high proportion of total output which was produced synthetically tended to have a stabilizing influence pricewise on the market. However, hanging over this picture was the problem of very heavy supplies and what might be regarded as an excess of production capacity. The magnitude of the latter factors was such that producers regarded it as more than just an abundant supply position, but one that presented a real problem.

The end-use pattern on alcohol was, of course, subject to some fluctuation as price levels vary, versus competing materials. The flexibility in that regard was felt to be such that the industry stood to gain little or nothing, if indeed not to incur actual loss, by any further price decrease. The last price decline brought selling prices down to a point where profit margins were uncomfortably narrow. This was the thinking behind the feeling that the new low price levels would hold, despite the over-supply position.

Amyl Acetate—Synthetic ethanol production has had the effect of curtailing fermentation operations. Hence, there was an acute shortage of fusel oil which could be acetated, and a consequent shortage of fermentation grade amyl acetate. Accordingly, market conditions prevailing on synthetic amyl acetates were parallel to those characteristic of amyl alcohol described in detail below. Demand was sufficiently heavy to keep plants operating at full capacity with shipments going forward direct from production without any delay for storage between output and delivery.

Amyl Alcohol—The various grades of this material were generally in good supply, and most of them moved in steady large volume into consuming industries as solvents or extractive materials. Supplies of fermentation material were low due to insufficient production of fusel oil, but this was no handicap to consumers in general, since this shortage was readily made up from synthetic production.

Synthetic amyl alcohol production was moving from plants as fast as it could be turned out, and it was expected that synthetic plants would continue to operate at full capacity. In addition to a pick-up noted in domestic consumption of amyl alcohol and acetate, the export demand has recently been running quite heavy. At present, prospects for continued heavy export demand looked good for April and beyond.

The mixed grades of amyl alcohols were also moving well, and even from the rubber industry, which has had a marked slow-down, there currently appeared to be some increased buying interest. Accordingly, all across the board, from the crude synthetic used in mining operations to the highly refined alcohols, the synthetic amyl business was good.

Carbon Disulfide—Production capacity was under no pressure to supply the demand at this time, because demand could hardly be described as more than fair. January production amounted to 36,527,998 pounds as against 36,949,875 pounds the preceding month, and 38,538,976 pounds a year ago. Tota production in 1953 was reported as 500,716,440 pounds. compared with the 1952 output of 483,863,689 pounds.

Ethylene Glycol—In November of last year this item was 17 cents per pound. Following a drop to 14½ cents in December, the cut in prices effected at the end of March brought the price down to 11½ cents per pound. Percentagewise, this is a spectacular price decline on an item which heretofore had been subject to good price stability patterns.

This trend, also applicable to diethylene glycol and to propylene and dipropylene glycols is not to be considered as likely to be representative of what is happening in aliphatic organic chemicals generally. The glycol price trend was due to a combination of factors. Fundamentally, it was said, the lower price pattern on oxide and glycols was due in part to over-production as a result of greatly expanded plant capacity, and in part to more than a normal decline in consumption particularly in the anti-freeze market.

Some 75 percent of ethylene glycol output had been used in antifreeze, and this market this year probably accounts for at least sixty-five percent of its end-use. With more cars than ever on the

This market will report on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics will be found in the coal chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals will appear in the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

road, the weather not being too much different from usual, and the decided preference for permanent type antifreeze on the part of many motorists, would tend to keep antifreeze demand high. However, more and more motorists are leaving their antifreeze in their car the year around and instead of replacing old antifreeze with new, are simply adding rust inhibitors to their radiator. This has had a net effect of cutting down glycol sales volume significantly and not taking up the increased plant capacity.

Some increase in glycol use was noted from the standpoint of chemical intermediates where in certain formulations it can replace part of the other polyols used. This practice becomes still more attractive in view of the 11½ cent current price level. It was hoped, but hardly expected, that the lower price would open up sufficient new uses, or expanded old ones, to off-set the antifreeze market loss. The low price was, hence, one set by competitive influences operating under the law of supply and demand.

Preliminary production figures on ethylene glycol for 1953 issued by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers stood at 630,300,000 pounds, as compared with 1952 at 761,000,000 pounds.

Formaldehyde—The adhesive and resin industries were reported to be taking this material in steady volume, and shipments were prompt from plentiful supplies. Plant capacity was more than ample to take care of any needs which might develop in the months ahead, and current demand was said to be under levels of a year ago, and in certain consuming industries purchases were described as spotty, as contrasted with a more steady flow of material in other directions.

Glycerine—This market was characterized by abundant supplies against a demand situation that, while it was well sustained, was definitely off from levels of a year ago. The situation was somewhat relieved by the fact that there was virtually no crude being imported, other than that shipped in from foreign sources controlled by American refiners. The reason for the low imports was to be found in the fact that demand abroad and in the European defense build-up was such as to present a demand where foreign buyers of crude were willing to pay more for crude than the American buyer.

Meanwhile, synthetic production of glycerine continued, and the nature of the chemical process of production is such that it must be a continuous operation, and hence a steady flow from this source into the market. Accordingly, with demand at a lower level, this contributed to the sizable inventory picture which now prevails.

The lower demand on glycerine arose primarily from such factors as the decrease in defense demands including explosive manufacture, and the slightly declined industrial demand as a result of lower business volume in glycerine containing chemicals, being somewhat off compared to last year. Added to this was a third factor, the importance of which was debatable, but definitely recognized, namely, the keener competition from other polyols in chemical manufacturing end-use where glycerine may be replaced in whole, but usually is replaced only in part in many formulations.

Price patterns, meanwhile seemed to be stable at levels established some time ago, and no change was expected in the immediate future. Late 1954 or early 1955 was expected to see a new synthetic glycerine plant in operation, but whether or not a third plant for which plans had been announced would be built, in view of the present market picture, was a matter for conjecture. As with alcohol, a higher proportion of synthetic production in the nation's overall output, was expected to have a stabilizing influence on prices and tend to make this polyol less subject to the fluctuations which occurred when most production was from natural fats.

Production figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers showed a January output of crude on a 100 percent basis of 19,900,000 pounds, compared with 17,900,000 pounds a year ago.

Pentaerythritol—Like other polyols, this item was in plentiful supply. However, price structures remained firm. Demand in general was good, but off from last year due to lower general business volume, and also due in part to the competitive effect of other polyols which have recently been reduced in price, whereas PE has tended to hold its price position.

Production figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers indicated that the 1953 preliminary total stood at 55,600,000 pounds as compared with 40,900,000 pounds in 1952. This upward trend in output at a time when other major polyols, except glycerine, were downward, helps to account for the price stability of PE as against the declining price structure on other important polyols.

Propylene Oxide—Following the price reduction of 1½ cents per pound reported the previous week, this item, in the process of price adjustment by various producers reached a level of 13½ cents in tankcars, which was a net drop of 4 cents per pound from the 17½ cent price quoted in some quarters before the recent drop in ethylene and propylene derivatives. Supplies were plentiful, and as with the other materials such as glycols and the ethanolamines, the prime factor in the lowered price structure was overexpanded plant capacity at a time when volume demand was off slightly, making for keen competition.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate—Prices were unchanged from levels established on this item some weeks ago. Tankcars were listed at 20 cents per pound, drum carlot quantities at 22 cents, and less than carlot drums at 23 cents. This and other detergent sulfonated compounds were reported as moving well against a substained good demand, as both metallic and alkyl substituted sulfonates continued to increase their share of the cleaning compound market, whether in the textile industry or in packaged goods.

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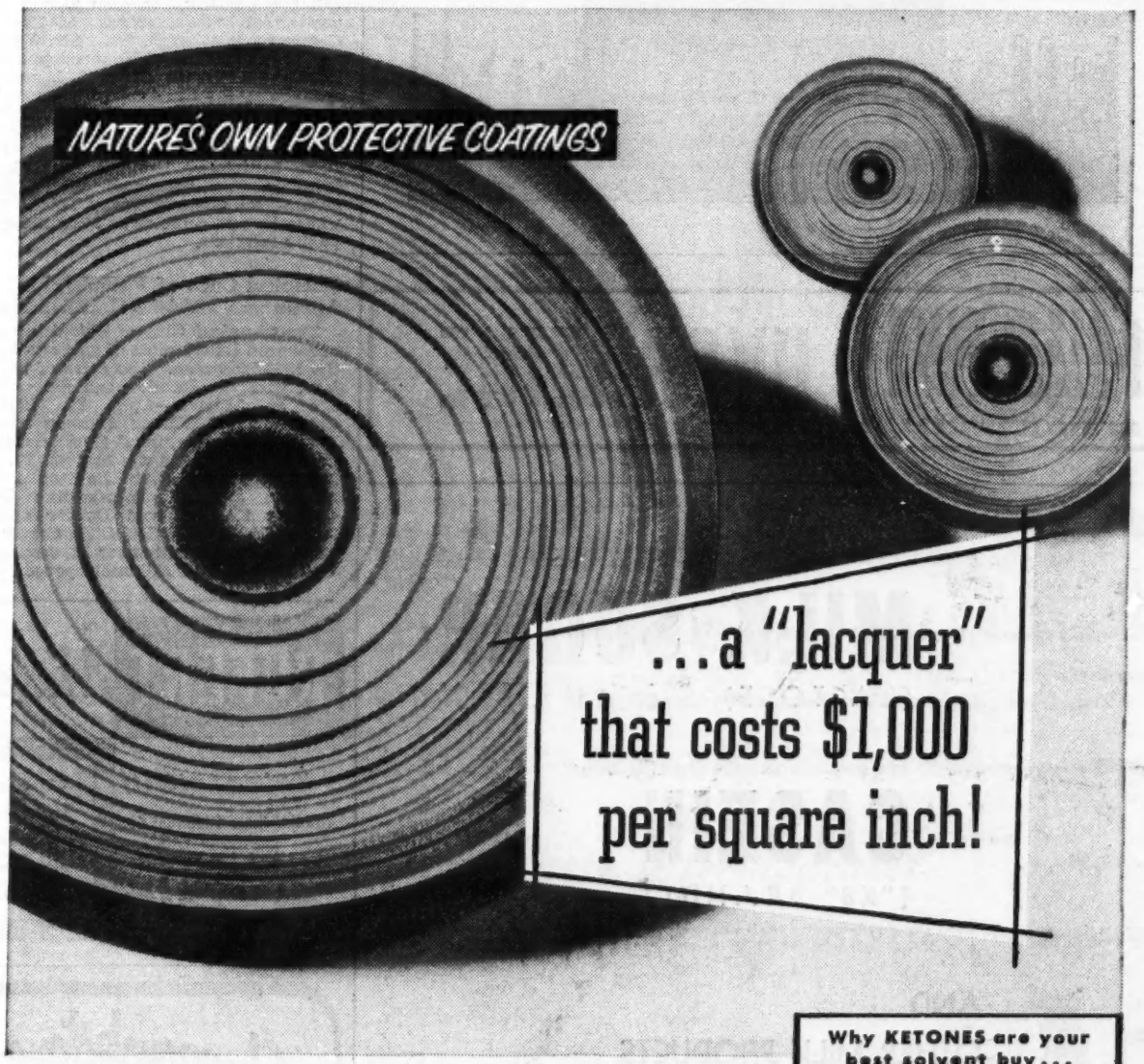

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Monsanto Plans Presentation At Nat'l Packaging Exhibit

The American Management Association's 23rd national packaging conference and exposition, to be held at the Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., today through Thursday, will include a presentation by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. "Packaging is a coordinated effort at Monsanto" is the title of the presentation. T. P. Callahan, manager of packaging development for Monsanto will be chairman.

Others taking part in the presentation will be R. D. Minteer, assistant manager of the packaging development department; C. Svoboda, purchasing agent of the organic division; R. F. Cassidy, plant superintendent; J. E. Swan, general superintendent of transportation and materials, and T. S. Lawton, product sales manager. The presentation will include discussions on teamwork in package development, purchasing production, production, transpurchasing, production, transportation and in sales.

Koppers Elevates Winslow To Vice-President's Position

Ralph Winslow has been named a departmental vice-president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Winslow has been manager of Koppers' public relations department since 1947, with responsibility for the company's general, industrial and consumer advertising, as well as sales promotion, press and public relations, and employee communications. Prior to joining Koppers in 1945, Mr. Winslow was associated with Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, where he was director of advertising and public relations.

Chemical Club of Philadelphia Announces 1954-55 Golf Schedule

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia has announced its schedule of golf outings for the 1954-55 season. The dates of the outings, with the location and the sponsor, are as follows:—April 27, Llanerch Country Club, William Andrews sponsor; May 28, Manufacturers' Golf & Country Club, Jack Lester sponsor; June 22, Rolling Green Golf Club, Le Roy Fischer sponsor; July 21, Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Harold Dohner sponsor; August 13, Merion Golf Club, Carter Ferguson sponsor; September 13, Aronomink Golf Club, Harold Adkinson sponsor; October 5, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Morris Swope sponsor, and November 4, North Mills Country Club, Charles Haas sponser.

Mathieson Names Hardesty

J. Early Hardesty has been named assistant comptroller of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Hardesty was associated with Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, for twenty years and for the past four years served as treasurer of that company.

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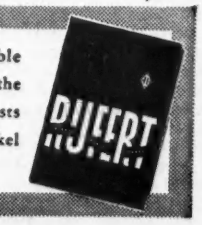

Glucuronolactone REPORT AS A GROWTH FACTOR

Glucuronolactone, when fed to animals, prompted faster growth. Studies made by Miller et al.[1] with guinea pigs, by Almquist et al.[2] with chicks, and by Deichmann et al.[3] with rats revealed that glucuronolactone increases the rate of growth under controlled conditions.

Glucuronolactone, when injected into female chicks, promoted a 20-27% gain in weight over controls, as found by Reid[4].

Glucuronolactone, is now available commercially for your study and use. Send for your copy of our booklet describing this product in detail.

1. Miller, C. O., Siehrs, A. E., and Brazda, F. G., GLUCURONIC ACID AS A GROWTH FACTOR IN GUINEA PIGS. Proc. Soc. Expt. Biol. & Med., 30. 636-38, 1932-33.
2. Almquist, H. J., E. L. R. Stokstad, E. Mecchi, and P. D. V. Manning, IDENTIFICATION OF THE RICE FACTOR. THE CARBOHYDRATE COMPONENT. J. Biol. Chem. *134*, 465, 1940.
3. Deichmann, W. B., Clemmer, J. J., and Downing, C., GLUCURONIC ACID LACTONE, A GROWTH FACTOR IN RATS. Fed. Proc. *11*, 1, March 1952.
4. Reid, M. E., ASCORBIC AND GLUCURONIC ACIDS AS GROWTH FACTORS IN CHICKS. Fed. Proc., 9, 368, 1950.

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Agriculture Dept. Offerings To Continue During April

The Department of Agriculture announced last week it would continue to offer supplies of non-fat dry milk solids, crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil, peanuts and flaxseed for crushing for sale during the month of April. As in the past, price differentials will prevail on sales for export of crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil and peanuts. Flaxseed has also been added to the list of products for export sale during the month.

Reflecting the reduction in dairy price supports, which went into effect April 1, the government's selling price for non-fat dry milk solids was lowered to 17 cents per pound for the spray process type and to 14¼ cents per pound for the roller process type. The prices for other products to be sold to the domestic trade are unchanged from those of March.

Export sales of refined cottonseed oil will be made at a price of 12⅛ cents per pound in lots of 500 tons and over and 12¼ cents in lots under 500 tons, PSY or better basis instore at point of export; export to friendly countries other than Canada, which remains on a bid basis. The crude cottonseed oil will be offered on a bid basis, instore, at the point of export or f.o.b. tankcars at producers' mills. The flaxseed being offered for export sale amounts to 34,000 bushels, and is on a bid basis, available from the Portland, Ore., office. Linseed oil and peanut export sales will continue on the same basis as in March.

Oil Drilling Offer Tendered By Cuba to Foreign Firms

The government of Cuba is ready to match capital funds with any foreign oil company willing to drill for oil in that country, according to a dispatch from the American Embassy at Havana.

Government sources declared that the discovery of oil in commercial quantities would be the one outstanding development which could free Cuba from its present economic problems, caused by dependence on the sugar crop. It was stated further that the Cuban government would not expect to receive the oil, but would require reasonable royalties and a guaranty that the needs of the domestic market would have priority over export. The Cuban government is not willing to match expenditures for geological surveys or other exploration work. Once the exploratory work was done, however, the government would provide funds equal to those expended in drilling operations.

U.S. Rubber Promotes Boulware to Textile Post

Louis M. Boulware has been appointed assistant production manager of the textile division of United States Rubber Company, New York. Mr. Boulware will supervise production at the company's textile division plants in Scottsville, Va.; Gastonia, N. C.; Hogansville, Ga.; Shelbyville, Tenn., and Winnsboro, S. C. He will make his headquarters at Winnsboro.

Mr. Boulware, who joined the company in 1938, was formerly plant manager of the company's Fisk Cord Mills, New Bedford, Mass. He also held production posts at two other textile plants owned by the company.

Alloy Steels Described in Booklet Offered by Climax Molybdenum Co.

Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, has prepared a book, "Alloy Steels Pay Off," showing some of the changes in economic factors that have made alloy steels increasingly price-worthy and presenting case histories where adoption of alloy steel has saved money for the producer of the finished parts, or the user, or for both.

The book does not try to show what specific grades of alloy steel should be used for a given part, but indicates the general benefits, which may include greater pay load, lower operating costs and greater safety, that may result from the replacement of carbon steel with a properly chosen alloy steel. Free copies of the book are available by writing on a business letterhead to the company at 500 Fifth avenue, New York 36.

Nickel Controls Tightened

—Continued from page 4

date of mailing the notice before otherwise disposing of the nickel. If no special instructions are issued by BDSA within the ten day period, the holder is free to dispose of it as under the previous regulation.

In announcing this action, BDSA administrator Charles F. Honeywell said that there exists a continuing shortage of nickel in relation to military, stockpile, and civilian demands, and that the regulation as amended will conserve critical supplies and at the same time prevent unintended windfalls to persons receiving scarce primary nickel with priority assistance. Mr. Honeywell said another effect of the amendment will be to protect the economic and competitive position of persons who are competitors of those who, in the absence of the amendment, might have received such a windfall.

Absorption Equipment Talks On U. of Michigan Schedule

The department of chemical and metallurgical engineering of the University of Michigan College of Engineering will offer an intensive course, "The Design of Distillation and Absorption Equipment" from July 12 to 23. The course is intended for practicing engineers and will provide a working knowledge of fundamental principles and will cover such subjects as tray layout and hydraulics, azeotropic and extractive distillation, vapor-liquid equilibrium, and tray calculations.

Dr. Roger H. Newton, of Badger Manufacturing Company, will join Robert R. White and Brymer Williams of the university faculty in presenting the course. Information and registration forms may be obtained from the department of chemical and metallurgical engineering, 2028 East Engineering Building, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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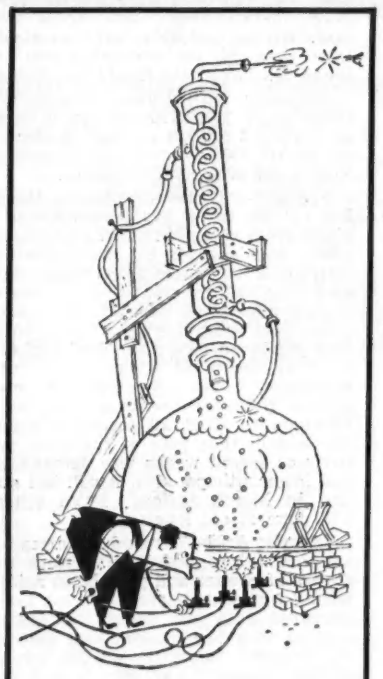

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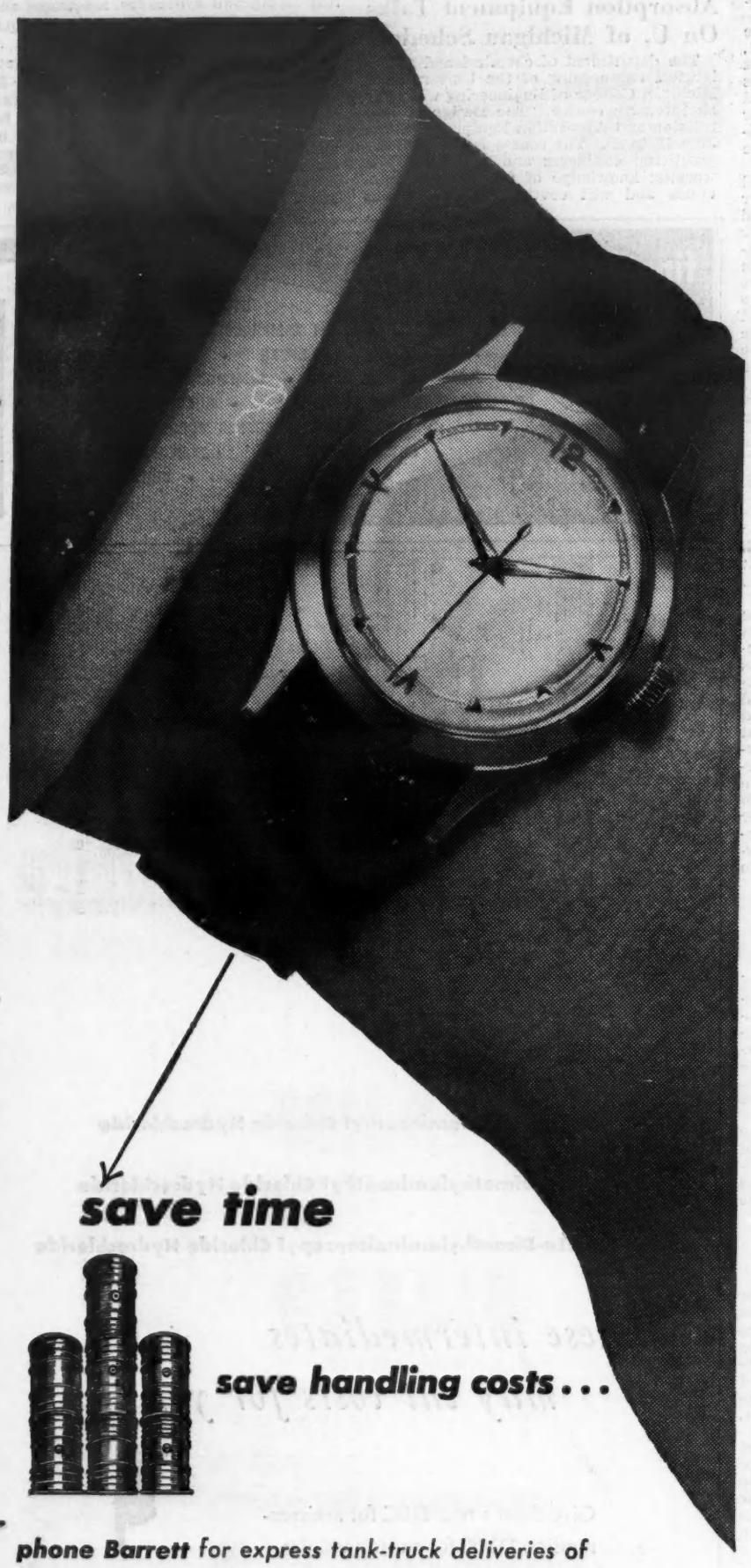

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Coal Chemicals

The price of imported crude naphthalene continued to firm up in another fractional advance. The amount of hot pressed material available was limited, but future deliveries could be had if the American buyer was willing to pay the price. Domestic crude naphthalene appeared to be firming up, partly due to the lack of imported crude, and partly due to reduced domestic output through coking cutbacks. The general picture of price structure in the rest of the markets was relatively stable.

Producers were still doing a good business with cresols and cresylic acid. One source said demand during March turned out to be stronger than it had anticipated. Supplies were adequate for most current needs; although a little tightening of specific fractions was foreseen in local areas. Natural phenol was not keeping up with the general pace of tar acids. Demand from phenolic resins has stepped up orders for synthetic USP and slightly improved sales of technical grades of phenol. However, spring activity has not reached its full pitch yet and more demand from this direction was looked for. Creosote was slow. Supplies were ample. The benzol picture was brighter. Xylol moved well. April was not expected to be a bad month for toluol.

Phthalic anhydride was reported to be moving a little better, due to an increased tempo from alkyd resins with the start of spring paint activity. Increased capacity of recent years has enabled producers to handle a good deal more phthalic demand than was present now. Sources for intermediates said that textile demand was holding up well for several dyestuff materials. Demand from the rubber industry received different ratings from various sources. Some saw good movement in that direction for aniline, while others noted that cutbacks in rubber were the reason the volume was not too substantial. Maleic anhydride saw more activity. a-Naphthol remained steady and unchanged. o-Nitrotoluene moved at an even rate.

Output in the steel industry during the week ended April 4 was scheduled to be at 68.0 percent of theoretical capacity or a production index rating of 100.9 (1947—49 = 100), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,621,000 tons, as against 1,624,000 tons the previous week, 1,686,000 tons one month ago, and 2,190,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Naphthalene, crude, imp., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	113.26

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers continued to report that they were in relatively good positions with respect to this market. The bulk of inventories have already been cut down by a few producers and others were in the process of rapidly reducing them with current consumption and a comparatively low output due to coking cutbacks. One source said that it was already soldup for April. Supplies, on the whole, were expected to be adequate to take care of all consumers' needs.

Demand from several areas has shown tendencies towards increasing. Phenol has been moving to phenolic resins at a steady, but not fast, pace. Styrene has moved at what was described as "an extremely good rate" to the rubber industry and to a relatively strong demand for plastics, particularly those used in production of home appliances. Benzol was also getting more call these days from monochlorobenzene and insecticide production to keep up with export demand of DDT. These brighter facets are somewhat dimmed by the knowledge that the government's GRS rubber program has received further cuts. However, increased demand from synthetic phenol and insecticides was looked for as spring business gains more momentum. Price quotations have remained firm at the 40c. level. Producers continued to equalize freight costs where necessary to hold the business. Many trade sources were now more optimistic about the market than they had been for several months.

Creosote—No changes were seen in the market. Demand was currently on the slow side. The railroads were not buying very much material right now, trade sources said. Ample supplies were available to take care of all present needs. Price schedules have held firmly to old listings.

Cokeoven operations in January accounted for 2,875,270 gallons of creosote, as against 2,751,928 gallons in December, and 3,514,056 gallons in January 1953, Bureau of Mines figures show.

Cresols—Producers reported the market for tar acids has held up well. Demand from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, and aircraft engine cleaners kept activity at the same pace. Some sources said they had anticipated a possible slowing down in April, but present orders indicate that sales this month will be good. One producer said that the market was reaching the point where a few isolated shortages might develop for specific grades. However, the overall supply was adequate to meet all incoming needs. It was added, that part of the business activity of recent weeks was demand which had been anticipated in April, but started late in March instead. Price schedules held firm at old levels.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for cresylic was sustained at a good level. Domestic producers of coaltar and petroleum acid were selling material. Buying interest for ADF imported acid was about the same, according to a few sources. One source did say demand for ADF, particularly from engine cleaners, was slightly less in the past several weeks.

Difficulties at the New York docks continued to cause disruption and obstacles to trade for all imported materials. However, suppliers of ADF acid stated that there was still ample material on hand to take care of needs for a while longer. They emphasized that there was no shortage of imported cresylic now. Prices held at 75c. per gallon for large volumes.

Naphthalene — Although the overall market picture for domestic crude has not materially changed, a noticeable trend towards firming has been reported. Several trade sources have indicated that the market for crude naphthalene was getting stronger. There was still ample material around to take care of all current phthalic needs. However, a lack of imported hot-pressed naphthalene offers and reduced domestic production due to coking cutbacks have been working the market towards a closer supply and demand balance. The equalibrium between the two continued to depend largely upon activity for phthalic anhydride, which has been moving well but not at rate which was too high for production capacity. The two new factors in the market picture were considered strong enough to bring about firmer domestic prices, trade sources indicated. Increased prices were by no means a certainty, but it was said that it could happen, with domestic output off and imported hot-pressed crude offering less competition since European consumption was upped. It was also suggested that supplies of crude could tighten up again with these factors operating, plus good phthalic movement.

Scarcity of hot-pressed naphthalene offers was seen in the firmer price picture. The 78-degree material was currently quoted within the range of 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound. Emphasis was on the outside of the range too. These quotations were being made for second and third quarter deliveries.

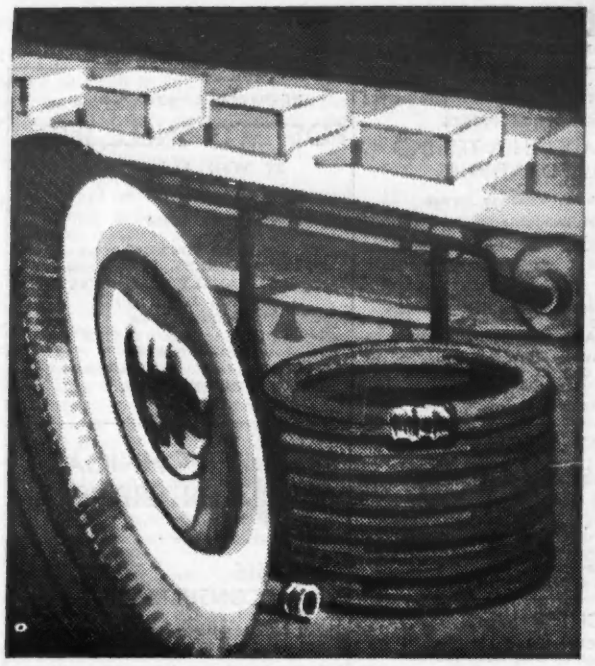
January production of crude naphthalene by cokeoven operators amounted to 7,805,865 pounds, compared with 8,900,681

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 4, was as follows:—

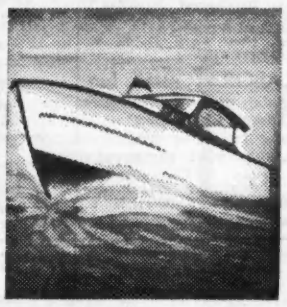
Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	758,085
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	27,399,369
Benzol	gals.	2,620,810
Coaltar	gals.	12,021,077
Creosote oil	gals.	671,447
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,851,894
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	19,494
Toluol	gals.	515,498
Xylol	gals.	137,538

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



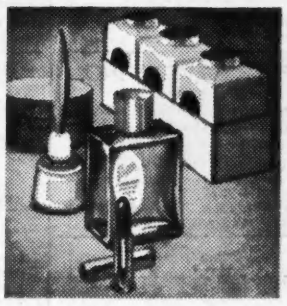
in rubber tires, industrial belting and hose

in ammunition primers



in wood bonding

in pharmaceuticals



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pounds produced in December, and 11,701,082 pounds turned out in January 1953, according to Bureau of Mines statistics.

Phenol—Producers said the market was about the same as it has been in past weeks. There has been a little more activity for synthetic material since phenolic resins began to show a little spring movement. Natural phenol has seen some gain from month to month too. However, buying interest for technical grades of natural material has not held up quite as well as demand for synthetic. Prices were all firm at old quotations.

Toluol—Producers reported that the general picture for this aromatic was unchanged. Ample supplies were available to take care of current industrial requirements. When military nitration needs were cut back last month, more toluol was made available to civilian consumers than consumption was removing. Thus, a little inventory was built up. Producers estimated that there might be some more stocks at the end of this month, or just about an even balance, depending upon how much suppliers could move to the arsenals on a bid basis. A few sources expected to finish April in good shape due to reduced output, steady demand from industrial finishes, and movement of nitration material—if the government accepts their bids.

Toluol production by cokeoven operators in January totaled 2,985,655 gallons, compared with 3,183,675 gallons produced in December, and 3,073,244 gallons in January, 1953, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Xylol—A relatively good demand was sustained in the market. Production and sales of xylol were relatively evenly balanced. One or two tight spots were noted in the supply. A sustained buying interest was expected to hold up.

Production of all grades of xylol in January amounted to 823,114 gallons produced by cokeoven operators, while December output had been 904,044 gallons, and January, 1953, production was 848,964 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Intermediates

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide — Prices remained steady at former listings. The carlot price was $1.27 per pound and less than carlots were at $1.28 per pound, both on a delivered East basis. Adequate supplies were available to meet current demand requirements.

Aniline—"The volume of movement was not too substantial—due to rubber cutbacks," a source said, noting however, "orders have been at a fair pace." One source has seen a decided buildup in March and foresaw very good activity during this month. Supplies were ample since production was not up to capacity yet. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Aniline output during 1953 totaled 110,310,040 pounds, according to preliminary statistics gathered by the Tariff Commission. Production of the intermediate in January came to 8,112,415 pounds.

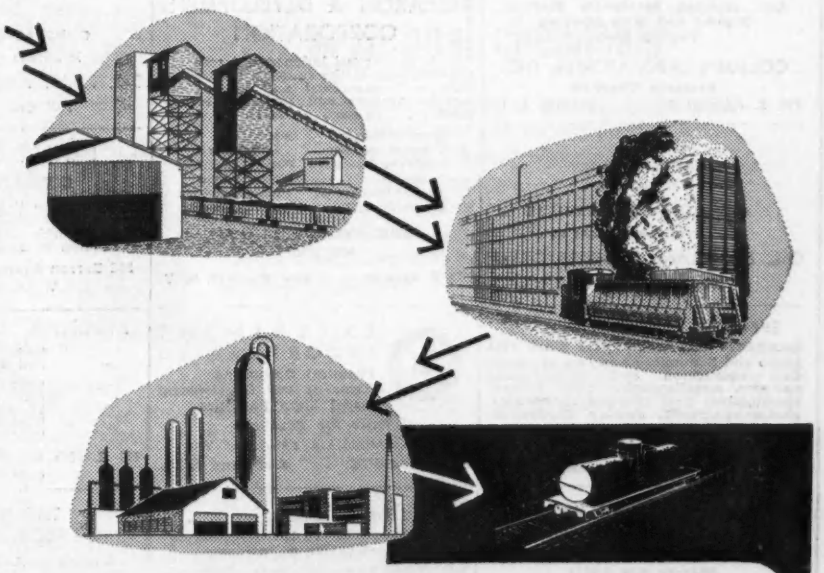
Maleic Anhydride—Producers reported that the number of calls for maleic have been picking up in recent weeks. The increased tempo has come from requirements in synthetic resins and uses in reinforced polyester resins. It was felt that there was still more room for improvement in the market, but general activity looked a little brighter now.

a-Naphthol — Prices remained steady. Supplies were available. Producers said that there was nothing unusual about this market. Demand was steady enough to keep activity up to a satisfactory level, but not strong enough to be noteworthy.

o-Nitrotoluene — Sales have held to a fairly even rate. Producers moved a steady volume at a firm price. Current quotations were at 9c per pound in tankcars, 10c. per pound in carlots, and 11c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities, all on a freight allowed shipping basis.

Phthalic Anhydride—Movement of this anhydride was slightly improved in March, trade sources reported. Although sales were getting a little better, producers could still move a lot more material, that is, on an overall volume standpoint. Some suppliers were at capacity production and selling all output. However, no one was turning away any business because they couldn't handle it. Prices held firm at 19½c. per pound in tankcars.

o-Toluidine—Buying activity has held to a steady pace. No special features were noted in the market. Price schedules held at former quotations. Present listings called for 22c. per pound in tankcars, 23c. per pound in carlots, and 25c. per pound in less than carlots.



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Tall Oil Ass'n Reelects Scharwachter President

Albert Scharwachter, vice-president of Arionza Chemical Company, New York, was reelected president of the Tall Oil Association at that organization's seventh annual meeting in New York last week.

Artcher E. Griffin, sales manager of the chemical division of Camp Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Va., was reelected vice-president. Dernell Every was named to continue as secretary-treasurer. T. K. Heston was chosen to remain in office as assistant secretary-treasurer.

Atlas Powder Post Goes to Worrell

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced that Allan K. Worrell has joined the firm's industrial relations division. Prior to coming to Atlas, Mr. Worrell was a member of the organization and planning staff for Atlantic Refining Company. He recently completed an organizational survey for Atlantic in Brazil.

Oil Operators Off Louisiana Coast Must Heed State Laws

The Department of the Interior announced last week that oil operators undertaking exploration operations in the outer continental shelf off the Louisiana coast will have to comply with the Louisiana regulations for protection and conservation of aquatic life.

The department stated that it had adopted the rules and regulations of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission as part of its requirements to be met by persons engaging in geophysical and geological explorations in the continental shelf area.

Excise Tax Reduction Became Law March 31

The excise tax reduction bill, H. R. 8224, was signed into law March 31 and will cost the government an estimated $999,000,000 during the next twelve months. Experts expected that the reductions in taxes will stimulate sales, however, and the net result to the government will be only a slightly greater loss of revenues to the Treasury than otherwise might be expected.

With a few exceptions, the bill cuts all excise taxes to ten percent. This includes the retailers taxes on toilet preparations, certain manufacturers taxes including the taxes on matches and cutting oils, and certain miscellaneous taxes such as taxes on telephone bills and passenger fare. The tax of $10.50 a proof gallon imposed on distilled spirits which was due to drop to the pre-Korean level of $9 a gallon on April 1 was continued in effect for another year.

Fatty Acid Production Reported Down in Feb.

Fatty acid production in February totaled 31,926,000 pounds, a decline of 9.1 percent below the figure for the previous month, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

Total disposition in February was 34,430,000 pounds, which was approximately 1,400,000 pounds above the figure for January, and approximately 4,600,000 pounds above the February, 1953, level. Total stocks amounted to 51,561,000 pounds, including work in progress. This was an increase from 51,489,000 pounds during the previous month.

Dyestuffs Market in India Taking More Russian Items

Russia's position in the Indian dyestuffs market rose sharply last year, which was cause for considerable speculation in diplomatic and trade circles in India of Russia's probable intentions, according to advices from abroad.

Dyestuffs of Russian origin imported into India last year amounted to more than 497,900 pounds as compared with only 39,100 pounds in 1952. The percent of India's dyestuffs imports represented by the Russian product changed from slightly less than one-half of one percent in 1952 to nearly 4 percent in 1953.

Some of the trade sources were said to regard the Russian dyestuffs exports as largely a source of annoyance to other historical suppliers and doubted whether Russia will ever be able to supply more than a small part of India's requirements. Some of the American company representatives, however, take a more pessimistic view and fear that they may be driven out of southeast Asia if Russia expands and broadens the varieties of dyestuffs being offered.

Last year the Russian dyestuffs were mostly low grade and the fine vat colors were only a minor share of the market. Prices for the dyes were extremely low, however, and were less than the landed price for the dyestuffs of some of the other countries. Most of the American dyes going to India are of the better grades and up to now there has not been much competition with the Russian products.

Olive Oil From Greece Seen Greater in 1953

Olive oil production in Greece from the 1953 olive crop is estimated at about 173,000 short tons, according to the American Embassy, Athens. The October forecast of 200,000 tons has been revised downward because of heavy and late infestation of the olive fruit by the dacus fly. Nevertheless, the 173,000-ton estimate is the third largest in Greek history, and compared with production of only 77,000 tons from the 1952 crop.

The Foreign Agricultural Service also reported last week that the French Moroccan olive oil production from the 1953 olive crop is estimated at 18,000 short tons. Crushing operations now in progress show an average edible oil content of slightly more than 16 percent from the olive crop. Oil production in 1952 was estimated at 13,000 tons.

Customs Chief Sworn In

Ralph Kelly was sworn in last week as Commissioner of Customs, filling the vacancy that has existed since Frank Dow retired from government service a year ago. Mr. Kelly is vice-chairman of the Philadelphia council of the Newcomen Society of North America, an international organization which documents the various phases of industrial advancement. He previously was president of Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Magnesium Alloy Reduced

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced a reduction in price of one cent per pound for the commercial magnesium die casting alloy ingot designated as "AZ91B." This alloy is patterned to the needs of the commercial die casting industry and contains beryllium additions for lower melt loss and increased efficiency. "AZ91B" is now priced at 27 cents per pound, f.o.b. Madison, Ill.

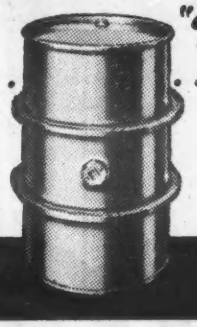
Styrene-Butadiene Latices Outlined In Bulletin Offered by Koppers Co.

Uses and characteristics of Koppers styrene-butadiene latices, offered in five different copolymer ratios, are described in an eleven-page technical bulletin published by the chemical division of Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. A detailed description of each of the fifteen different styrene-butadiene latices available is given in the bulletin. It discusses characteristics of color, solids content, mechanical stability, shelf life, odor, and dilutibility with water.

Also listed are suggestions and directions for use of the latices as pigment binders for clay-coated papers and clear paper coatings, and in the production of grease-resistant paper and paper board, in sealer coats on felt base used in floor coverings, in the finishing of textiles, and in rug-backing compounds. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by addressing a request for technical bulletin C-4-191 to Koppers' chemical division, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Cyanamid Adds Dr. Vial

Dr. T. M. Vial has joined the new product development department of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Dr. Vial was formerly with the industrial chemicals division as technical field representative. In his new post, he will introduce new Cyanamid products to the chemical industry and will be concerned with general development projects within Cyanamid. Dr. Vial was formerly associated with Chas. Pfizer & Co.



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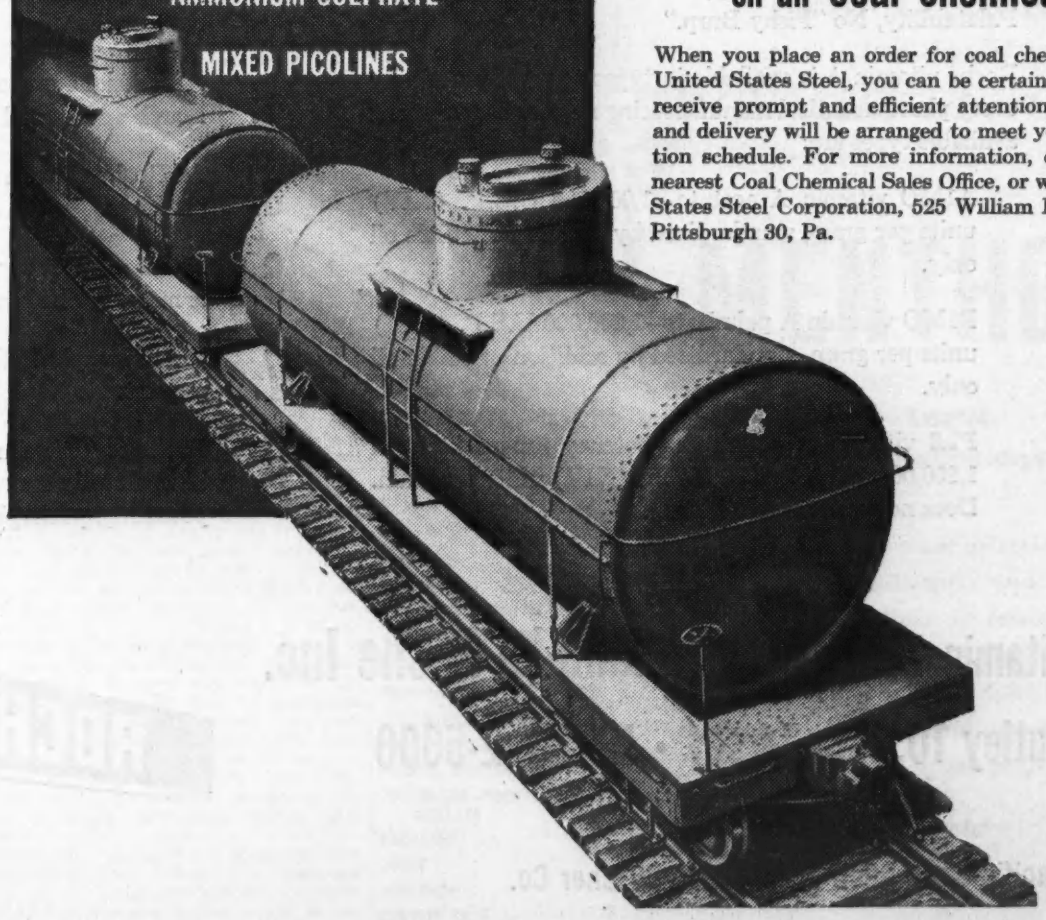

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

Monosodium glutamate was reduced 15c. per pound, across the board last week. Feed grade blackstrap molasses was up ½c. per gallon in New York. In the commodity market, sales of dry milk powder continued at hand to mouth levels with consumers holding back awaiting the drop in support prices April 1. The volume of milk powder moving to the Credit Commodity Corporation continued at very high levels as that agency continued buying at artificially created price levels. The agar market continued very strong, on spot. With this year's crop disappointingly low, the outlook for consumers was not good. There was every indication that prices will continue high with the likelihood that higher levels will be reached later in the year. Consumer resistance to the high price was noted in some quarters but was not expected to constitute any sizable deterrent to a continued upswing.

Natural camphor continued very tight at origin. The poor demand for this material in this country in recent years due to the availability of synthetic camphor which has been free from frequent price deviations, has resulted in a cutback in production at the source. Spot prices have firmed considerably here despite a reduction in synthetic camphor price schedules some time ago.

Antibiotics were moving at a steady volume, according to producers queried. Some downturn in consumption was expected in certain directions as a natural consequence of less sickness during the warm weather months. Prices were very stable and expected to hold firm. Mercurials were reported to be in greater demand from formulators of agricultural chemicals. Acetylsalicylic acid continued at fairly steady levels. Here again, the approach of warm weather was expected to cut consumption in certain applications.

Sales of drugs at the wholesale level were reported to have shown an increase at the end of 1953. Sales, excluding liquor, amounted to $164,000,000 as compared to $156,000,000 in November. Sales of drugs and medicine last year including prescription items has been estimated at more than $1,500,000,000.

Price Trends

Advanced

Molasses, feed grade, New York, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Sodium glutamate, monobasic, 15c. per lb.

***Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
87.45	87.45	87.45	90.36

(For Current Prices see page 9)

*Subject to revision, which will be calculated in the April 12 issue.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP acetanilide was said to be at routine levels. Overall consumption of this drug is more or less limited to a few manufacturers who incorporate it into their formulations.

Ton lots were listed at 80c. per pound while smaller lots ranged from 81c. to 86c. Production of USP and technical grades of acentanilide amounted to 247,313 pounds in January, 1954 according to the United States Tariff Commission. The preliminary total for production during 1953 aggregated 4,632,859 pounds of both grades combined.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was said to be moving at steady levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of acetylsalicylic acid amounted to 1,104,849 pounds in January, 1954. The preliminary total for production in 1953 aggregated 13,721,028 pounds.

Agar—The spot market on agar was reported to be continuing quite firm. Trade sources report that there has been substantial reneging on contracts to date. As a result, prices here have shot upward and give away every indication of going still higher. This year's agar yield was said to have been poor and the next possible crop will not be until 1955.

The current price schedule on Kobe #1 strip was $4.00 per pound while powdered, 30 mesh material was pegged at $4.50.

Antibiotics—Demand for antibiotics was reported to be moving at generally satisfactory levels. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and expected to continue. With the oncoming of warmer weather, seasonal influences were expected to have a leveling affect upon consumption, it was noted. Prices have been holding quite steady and there were no indications that any change was imminent, it was said.

The current schedule on bulk penicillin was 8½c. to 9c. per 1,000,000 units on sodium, potassium and procaine types. Streptomycin was pegged at 17c. per gram for both the hydrochloride and sulfate salts.

Production of penicillin and salts amounted to 31,930,240,000,000 Oxford units in January, 1954 while production of streptomycin aggregated 3,183,804 grams. Production of dihydrostreptomycin in the same month was 10,693,555 grams. Preliminary production totals for the foregoing in 1953 were 378,337,076,000,000 Oxford units of penicillin, 133,414,436 grams of dihydrostreptomycin and 54,573,835 grams of streptomycin.

Camphor—Natural camphor continued in tight supply at the source according to trade reports. Prices have firmed on spot here, as a result despite the reduction in synthetic camphor prices some time ago. Takings of natural camphor by Europe continued to keep prices high.

Synthetic camphor was currently offered at 49c. per pound for the technical grade while USP material was pegged at 54c. in ton lots, 55c. in 1,000 pound lots, and 56c. in smaller lots. USP tablets were quoted at 85c. in 2,000 pound lots, 86c. in 1,000 pound lots, and 87c. in smaller lots.

Chloral Hydrate—Demand for chloral hydrate was reported to be at routine levels. Supplies were adequate. Prices were currently $1.30 in 1,000 pound lots, $1.33 in 500 pound lots, and $1.35 in 100 pound lots.

Hyoscyamine—No notable changes were reported in this market. The current price on hyoscyamine alkaloid was $15.75 per ounce while hydrobromide was $11.

Mercuric Oxide—Demand for mercuric oxide (red and yellow) was said to be showing seasonal improvement as a result of a seasonal pickup in demand. Prices remained unchanged despite variations in the price of quicksilver.

Supplies were adequate to meet current needs and expected to continue, it was said. Mercuric oxide (red precipitate) was pegged at $4.37 to $4.41 per pound while yellow mercuric oxide, USP, was at $4.64.

Milk Powder — Terminal markets in nonfat dry milk solids were unsettled to weak. Demand continued light in order to hold inventories low, it was said. Supplies were very liberal with clearance effected only through sale of heavy volume to the CCC. Purchases by the CCC from March 18-24 inclusive, totaled 20,398,061 pounds of spray process at 16c. and 2,629,245 pounds of roller process at 14c.

The market in dry whole milk was weak. Offerings were in excess of a light demand. Trading was limited to mostly less than carlot lots.

Molasses — Increased feed molasses prices prevailed at nearly all reporting points during the week ended March 30, 1954. East coast prices for cane blackstrap were up ½c. per gallon while West coast blackstrap prices increased $1 per ton, from $18 to $19. Feed mixing centers experienced an upward increase of ¼c. to ½c. per gallon for blackstrap. Slight improvement in demand was noted for the east coast and Gulf demand continues good. Forward bookings have been particularly heavy during the past week. Beet molasses prices were unchanged as producers' inventories are reported very light. Hydrol and citrus molasses market conditions continued unchanged during past week.

Presidential approval has been given for the manufacture of Cuban hi-test molasses according to American Embassy reports. This prospective production would be exclusively for sale outside of Cuba and solely for the manufacture of alcohol. Production of 1954 Cuban blackstrap by March 15, 1954, amounted to 102,700,000 gallons according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of same date, 1953 production was 96,600,000 gallons.

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 7 for their new location.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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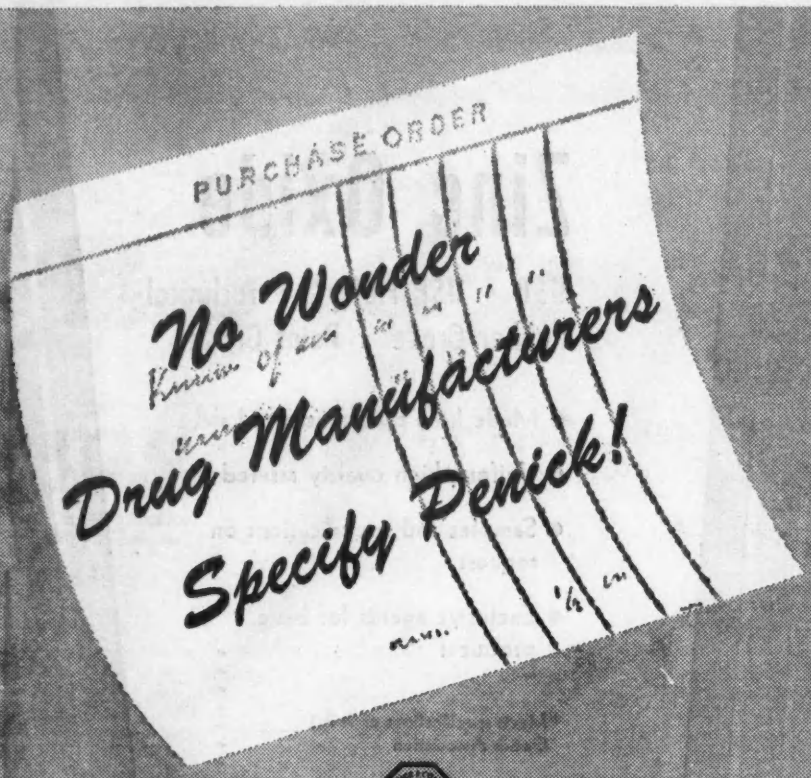

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Monosodium Glutamate — Prices were reduced 15c. per pound on this flavoring compound last week. Carload lots were currently quoted at $1.55 per pound. 10,000 pounds to a minimum truckload was $1.57, 1,000 pounds to 9,999 pounds, $1.59 and 100 pounds to 999 pounds at $1.62.

Demand for this item was said to be moving at fairly good levels with seasonal influences expected to make themselves felt with the approach of the canning season.

Pancreas Substance—Demand was at routine levels. Supplies were ample for current requirements and expected to continue. The current price was $5.75 per pound.

Sulfa Drugs—The Tariff Commission reported that production of bulk sulfa drugs in January amounted to 274,659 pounds. Total preliminary production in 1953 aggregated 3,732,247 pounds.

Botanicals

There were no price changes noted in the botanicals market last week. The effect of the dock strike, to date, have been to cause a certain amount of inconvenience but no genuine hardship with regard to most botanical items. Some items such as cocillana bark and Chinese rhubarb and imported sarsaparilla roots remain as scarce as ever but of course, the difficulty lay with the unavailability of these botanicals, at origin with the exception of the rhubarb. A continuance of the strike beyond the coming week might be expected to cause a further strengthening of spot prices, at the least, with the added likelihood of advances to offset the additional costs involved in freighting goods landed at other ports to the New York area. A falling off in the demand for some winter items has been noted, notably in white pine, wild cherry and cocillana barks. The growing tightness in the supply of certain domestic botanicals was expected to be alleviated in coming months as the collecting season begins in earnest.

Areca Nut Powder—Demand for this botanical was reported to be moving at routine levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. Prices ranged from 15-16c. per pound.

Asafetida Gum—The market was quiet. Supplies were adequate and prices unchanged. Whole gum ranged from 36c. to 39c. while powdered material was 50-53c.

Barberry Root Bark — Supplies were considered sufficient to keep up with inquiry. Demand was routine while prices ranged from 28-30c.

Belladonna Root—Demand for this botanical was reportedly steady. Prices ranged from 45c. to 50c. per pound and supplies were ample.

Blood Root—Supplies have proved ample for current requirements. The approach of warm weather should step up the gathering of blood root. Prices ranged from 60 to 65c. per pound.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—No change was noted in this item. Prices ranged about 36c. per pound.

Cocillana Bark—Supplies continued virtually unobtainable. Prices were nominal at the 65c. level. Consumption of cocillana is expected to show its customary seasonal decline.

Cohosh Root—Prices currently quoted ranged from 22c. to 25c. on the black and from 25c. to 28c. on the blue. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs.

Dandelion Root—Supplies of this botanical were said to be ample for current inquiry. Prices ranged from 35c. to 40c.

Elder Flowers—No change was noted in this item. Prices ranged from 35c. to 40c.

Elm Bark—Supplies of this item continued short. Grinding grade was unavailable while powdered material was quoted at 60c. and select, powdered elm bark, at 5c. higher.

Ergot—The market was quiet. Supplies were ample and prices were from $3.25 to $3.50 per pound.

Grindelia Robusta Herb—The current price on this item was 44c. on spot. Supplies were adequate.

Henbane Leaves—There was no change in this market. Supplies were ample and prices ranged from 35 to 45c.

Ipecac Root—Supplies were expected to continue about unchanged. Demand was steady and prices ranged from $6.25 to $6.50 per pound, on the whole, with the powdered, 50c. higher.

Juniper Berries—There was no appreciable change noted in this item from the preceding week. The dock strike to date has not caused any severe hardship with regard to the supply situation. Stocks on hand were moving into consumers' hands, it was said. Prices ranged from 16c. to 18c. on spot.

Lavender Flowers—Inquiry was routine, trade sources said. Prices were steady at 90c. for the select, 55-60c. for the medium and 16-20c. for ordinary quality.

Locust Bean Gum—Prices were steady at 30-32c. for the powder. No change was expected in the immediate future. Supplies were ample.

Nux Vomica—Prices ranged from 10c. to 12c. on spot. Powdered material ranged from 15-17c. Dealers report that demand

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KELACID[1]	Alginic acid	Thru 60	3	Tablet disintegrant, hemostatic, source of mannuronic acid lactone, chemical intermediate
KELGIN[1]	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foods, adhesives, paper and textile sizing, ceramics
KELGIN F	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 80	7	Same as KELGIN
KELGIN LV	Low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and emulsions
KELGIN XL	Extra low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and suspensions
KELCOSOL[1]	High viscosity algin	Thru 60	7	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foods, dry compositions, latex paints and welding rods.
KELMAR[1]	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 150	7	Dental impression compositions

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Kelco Alginate	Composition	Approx. Mesh Size	Approx. pH in Sol'n	General Field of Use
KELTEX[1]	High viscosity sodium alginate	Thru 20	7	Textile print pastes, water paints, adhesives, polishes, textile sizing, boiler compounds, wallboard coatings
KELSIZE[1]	Medium viscosity sodium alginate	Thru 40	9	Corrugated paperboard adhesives, paper and paperboard surface sizing compositions and coatings, rubber latex thickening
SUPERLOID[1]	High viscosity ammonium alginate	Thru 20	6	Bodying and creaming rubber products, water paints and ceramic bodies and coatings.

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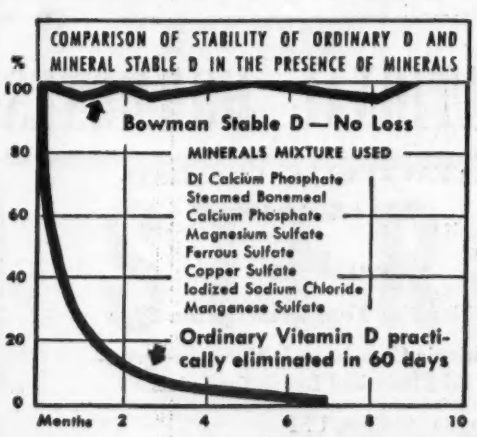

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is at routine levels and that supplies have been adequate.

Psyllium Seed — Prices for shipment from the source were reportedly showing a firming tendency. Any upturn in buying here was expected to result in higher spot prices, some sources declared. Black psyllium seed was currently quoted at 80c., nominal. Blond seed ranged from 18c. to 20c. Husks were pegged at 45-50c.

Rhubarb Root — Supplies of Chinese root continued virtually unobtainable in view of the ban on the importation of commodities from Red China. India rhubarb was priced at 35c. to 40c. for the whole root and 43-45c. on the powdered.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., Fills Research Post in New York

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has promoted Edward E. Radigan to research representative for the metropolitan New York area.

Mr. Radigan was previously a special hospital representative for the company. Mr. Radigan's duties include arranging for clinical testing and evaluation of new drug products prior to commercial introduction. He joined Winthrop's professional service division, covering New York City, in 1947.

Walker & Zanger Appointed Agent For East African Mangrove Bark

Walker & Zanger, Inc., New York, has been appointed exclusive agent in the United States by I. Granadeiro, Lisbon, Portugal, owners and operators of one of the largest mangrove bark concessions in Portugese East Africa. These concessions produce both fibrous and non-fibrous bark, with a minimum tannin content reported to be 38 percent.

Abbott Laboratories Names Eleven in Personnel Shifts

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has announced assignments involving six members of its research department and five members of its west coast sales staff. Norman A. Hansen, director of development, will direct the coordination of package development in addition to his present duties, while Fred J. Kirchmeyer has been promoted to director of new product coordination. Dr. Edward J. Matson has been promoted to director of scientific relations from the post of assistant director of research.

Dr. Arthur W. Weston has become assistant to the director of development and Dr. Kenneth E. Hamlin, jr., has been promoted to assistant head of organic research to succeed Dr. Weston. Dr. Warren J. Close has become group leader in organic research.

Norman C. Moore has been made hospital field manager for the western area and William E. Murphy has been named manager of Abbott's district 42. Ben Bear has resumed his duties as manager of district 7 after recovering from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Elmer M. Altmann has been transferred to San Francisco and has been named manager of district 9. Walter C. Dana will continue as manager of the San Francisco branch, but will relinquish his duties as manager of district 9.

Midland Tar Distillers Moves Offices

Midland Tar Distillers, Inc., has moved to new offices at 654 Madison avenue, New York. The telephone number is TEmpleton 2-9090.

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Black Nylon Dispersion Being Offered by Acheson

Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, Philadelphia, a unit of Acheson Industries, Inc., has announced that it is now able to offer a masterbatch dispersion of carbon black in nylon. The new material is a true internal dispersion of black in nylon resin and is not to be confused with the nylon coloring materials heretofore offered which were mechanical blends of the two finely powdered ingredients, Acheson said.

The new nylon dispersion, temporarily designated "926XNY16," is available as a dry granulation in concentrations up to 20 percent. However, according to Gordon E. Cook, sales manager of ADP, masterbatches with a lower concentration of carbon black have proved more popular than the 20 percent material. In addition to carbon black, all other colored pigments suitable for use with nylon are available in this same type of dispersion.

Venom Symposium Planned By Science Unit in December

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has announced a symposium on venoms, to be held at the annual meeting, December 26 through 31, at the University of California, Berkeley.

The venoms of poisonous reptiles, arthropods, fishes and other animals will be discussed; and all phases of the subject—zoological, biochemical, and medical—will be covered. Contributions are invited from all interested in this field. Should any contributors find it impossible to attend the symposium in person, arrangements can be made to have their papers read in absentia. Abstracts should be submitted to Dr. Nandor Porges, 1301 East Barringer street, Philadelphia, no later than June 1, for inclusion in the program.

DCAT to Pick Leaders At Meeting in September

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its sixty-fourth annual meeting at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23 through 25, at which time it will vote on a new executive committee.

The nominating committee which will present the slate consists of:—Chairman, Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Company; Harold C. Green, Strong, Cobb & Co.; Charles M. Macauley, Charles M. Macauley & Associates; Robert B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; C. P. Walker, jr., van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., and Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc.; Stanley I. Clark, Sterling Drug, Inc., chairman of the section is an ex-officio member.

Linseed Oil Sold by CCC

The Department of Agriculture has reported the sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 84,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil for export to Europe. The sale was made to Interoceanic Commodities Trading Corporation, New York, on a bid basis in accordance with the offer to sell contained in the March export sales list. The sales price was 7 cents a pound, in store at port.

World Health Day to Honor Nurses

World Health Day, April 7, the anniversary of the enacting of the constitution of the World Health Organization in 1948, this year will feature the theme, "The Nurse—Pioneer of Health." The United Nations has prepared a sixteen-page booklet containing material suitable for talks, discussions and other programs that commemorate the event. Copies of the booklet can be obtained free of charge from the United Nations in New York.

Symposiarchs Sponsoring Naval Talk

Capt. Edwin S. Schanze, chief of staff and aid to the commander of the Brooklyn, N. Y., naval base, will be the guest speaker at the Symposiarchs Committee meeting in the Chemists' Club, New York, April 8. Schanze will speak on naval command strategy.

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205 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
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251 bgs, Lisbon
BISMUTH—41 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
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CLOVE—400 bls, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
152 bls, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
102 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
50 bgs, Marseille
COALTAR DYES—14 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
9 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
7 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
COBALT OXIDE—11 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL—10 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
COLUMBITE—716 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
COPAL GUM—500 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—70 bgs, Callao
CRESYLIC ACID—403 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
45 dms, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Lisbon
104 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—25 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—23 bgs, Young & Glenn Inc, Havana
500 bgs, National Starch Products, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
65 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Antwerp
DIVI DIVI—2099 bgs, Selma Mercantile Co, Willemstad
EARTH COLORS—11 bbls, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
EUCALYPTUS OIL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
FENUGREEK SEED—197 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Beirut
FERRO-TITANIUM—18 dms, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—206,627 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
198,960 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
739,906 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
117,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
108,788 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
116,421 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GARNETLAC—61 bgs, National City Bank, Calcuttta
GELATIN—480 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Co, Rotterdam
GINGER—271 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
555 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
58 bgs, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—90 bls, Recife
GLYCERINE—87 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—12,310 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HAARLEM OIL—15 cs, Rotterdam
HOOFMEAL—3 dms, Button Corp of America, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IRON BLUES—17 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—6 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
224 bgs, Liverpool
JUNIPER BERRIES—84 bgs, Leghorn
KOLA NUTS—23 bgs, John Holt & Co, Accra
LABDANUM GUM—200 bbls, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
2 cs, Olfactors Inc, Barcelona
LACTOSE—200 dms, Liverpool
600 kgs, Nestle Co, Liverpool
LAVENDER FLOWERS—120 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles
LEAD CYANAMIDE—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—4 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, George Lueders & Co, La Libertad
100 dms, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Barrios
LITHIUM CARBONATE—10 bbls, Public National Bank, Hamburg
LOCUST BEAN—3,810 bgs, Vila Real De Santo
GUM—250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
200 bgs, National Bank of Greece & Athens, Piraeus
40 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
420 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
MACE—8 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
4 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE — 17 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MELAMINE—9 cns, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
MERCURY—23 flks, G Jiminez Corp, Tampico
54 flks, G Jiminez Corp, Vera Cruz
250 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Leghorn
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—300 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MONTAN WAX—300 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
3 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—1,000 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Gorman Anderson, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—17 cs, James E Fox, Rotterdam
40 cks, Barrett Transport, Bremen
16 cks, A K Berner, Bremen
SULFATE—120 cks, J C Miller Co, Bremen
10 dms, Meyer Shipping Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Bremen
10 cks, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
44 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
66 bbls, Chas Page Co, Gothenburg
30 cks, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Bremen
NIGER SEED—200 bgs, Wagner Bros, Bombay
NUTMEG—50 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Semarang
128 bgs, A G Dunn, Semarang
OCHER—500 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Marseille
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—9 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Western Food Corp, Marseille
50 dms, Moscahlades Bros, Marseille
100 bbls, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Marseille
200 dms, J Ossola Co, Marseille
55 dms, C Orlando Co, Marseille
ORRIS ROOT—133 bgs, Leghorn
OURICURY WAX—200 bgs, A Judson Murray, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—389 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
152 tons, Swift Canadian Co, Matadi
463 tons, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—30 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Mombasa
6 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
37 cs, American Ferment Co, Mombasa
17 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
50 hf chts, Meer Corp, Colombo
112 hf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
56 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Colombo
56 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
PAPRIKA—26 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
25 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
60 bgs, Farmer Chemical Co, Alicante
173 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
75 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alicante
500 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
PATCHOULI LEAVES—155 bgs, L A Champón & Co, Mombasa
OIL—8 dms, Tombarel Products, Penang
15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Gothenburg
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,250 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,495 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
200 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
6,460 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PECTIN—50 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, B C Ritchie & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
120 bgs, Colombo
RED—100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kobe
WHITE—168 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—3 dms, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—2 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—145,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
111,380 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
193,540 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
100,312 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
197,355 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,736 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PHENANTHRENE—51 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PHYTOSTEROL—9 crts, Traders Service Corp, Gothenburg
1 cs, Traders Service Corp, Gothenburg
135 tins, Traders Service Corp, Gothenburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—4 cont, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
CHLORIDE—2,400 bgs, Pantascote Co, Antwerp
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
667 bgs, Istanbul
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—60 kgs, Antwerp
NITRATE—331 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—1,000 bgs, National Starch Products, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—20 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
20 dms, McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—100 bls, John Powell & Co, Kobe
125 bls, Brown Bros, Mombasa
43 bls, S B Penick & Co, Puna
250 bls, McLaughlin-Gormley-King Co, Mombasa
250 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
127 bls, S B Penick & Co, Dar es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 4,063 bgs, National Products Co, Buenos Aires
1,300 bgs, R J Vogel, Buenos Aires
ROSEMARY LEAVES—200 bls, Lisbon
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Naples
SALICYL-AZO-SULFAPYRIDINE — 20 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SAPONIN—10 cs, Liverpool
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—8 bls, Tampico
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
600 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Carelton & Moffat, Calcutta
250 bgs, Colony Import-Export Corp, Bangkok
150 bgs, J H Schroder, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—98 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
SEED—516 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios
20 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Puerto Barrios
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Puerto Barrios
1,316 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Corinto
1,315 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cutuco
1,153 bgs, Corinto
658 bgs, American Halvah Products, Corinto
1,315 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
50 bgs, Hismaco American Co, Corinto
188 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseilles

SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
300 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
73 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
47 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
30 dms, Bank of London & S A, Liverpool
SIENNA—19 pkgs, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SODIUM ALGINATE—3 bbls, Croda Inc, Bergen
1 ctn, Croda Inc, Bergen
20 ctns, T M Duche & Sons, Bergen
10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—1,018 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—93 dms, Durban
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—100 bgs, Liverpool
110 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—555 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—20 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—224 dms, Bandi Chemical Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SULFATE—2,000 ctns, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—220 tons, U G Smith, Glasgow
STARCH—2,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Antwerp
STYRAX—90 cs, Istanbul
TALC—5,600 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA—223 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
FLOUR—3,600 bgs, American Nile Corp, Barcelona
1,167 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Lamahajamba
2,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARTAR—290 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
THYME LEAVES—111 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—2 dms, Meer Corp, Cutuco
TRICHLOROTHYLENE—40 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
22 dms, Ayerst Lab, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—240 tons, Buenos Aires
TUNU GUM—248 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
UREA—1,200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
VANILLA BEANS—44 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
17 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Havre
10 tins, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
12 cs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
13 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
54 cs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
POWDER—7 dms, Zinc & Trieste, Marseilles
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Penang
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,033 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa
544 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
1,619 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
1,696 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WOOL GREASE—96 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
180 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
44 dms, Liverpool
166 dms, J J Gavin, Genoa
100 dms, Public National Bank, Liverpool
ZINC SULFATE—400 bgs, Liverpool

Los Angeles

AGAR—13 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
BONEMEAL—1,130 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alexandria
CHALK—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPRA—100 long tons, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Jose Panganiban
CAKE—1,254 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,000 Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
7,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
MEAL—9,500 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—43 dms, Frank P Dow, Yokohama
MOLASSES—934 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—175 cs, 50 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
NIGER SEED—132 bgs, Germains Seed & Plant Co, Bombay
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Fuji Shoji Kaisha America Inc, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,082 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tjirebon

Norfolk

WATTLE EXTRACT—747 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

Philadelphia

CASEIN—500 bgs, Bordeaux
CASTOR BEANS—2,142 bgs, Chase National Bank, Manta
OIL—203 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Bordeaux
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs, Bordeaux
EARTH COLORS—1,449 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
EPSOM SALT—360 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Hamburg
FISHMEAL—391 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Casablanca
GYPSUM—6,092 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—3,312 bgs, Malaga
LOCUST BEAN GUM—600 bgs, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—549 bgs, Pellew Wilson, Lourenco Marques
PEATMOSS—3,450 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremerhaven
1,050 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Gothenburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—233,438 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
210,037 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
176,819 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
408,351 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
167,618 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
118,718 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
451,279 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,643 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
SODIUM BICARBONATE—998 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
UREA—6,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, Camax Co, Havre
23 cs, Zink & Trieste, Lourenco Marques
WATTLE EXTRACT—115 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—1,100 bgs, Ammoniac & Chemical Co, Alexandria
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—200 dms, Light Work Products, Antwerp
CASSIA—290 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Djakarta
COPRA—650 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
300 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
400 tons, El Dodaro Oil Works, Legaspi
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Davao
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
986 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
1,000 bgs, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
30 dms, J Farrel & Co, Pusan
MACE—53 cs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
MARJORAM LEAVES—80 bgs, Callao
NUTMEG—201 bgs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
OLIVE OIL—200 bbls, Bank of America, Marseille
100 bbls, Parodi Erminio & Co, Marseille
300 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Cochin
80 bgs, Alleppey
RED—50 bgs, Wah Young Co, Kobe
TAPIOCA—167 bgs, A J Fritz & Co, Hongkong
THYME LEAVES—74 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—575 dms, Calabrian Co, Genoa
WHITING—1,200 kgs, Antwerp

Tung Oil Imports Quota

—*Continued from page 3*

oil produced from tung nuts grown in the United States which could be marketed for consumption in the United States.

Quota Would be 70 Percent

The quota for the United States would be 70 percent of such requirements, or 50,000,000 pounds, whichever is greater; except that if the requirements were less than 50,000,000 pounds the quota would be limited to such requirements. The quota for the United States would be allotted among producers of tung nuts if the secretary determined such action to be necessary to afford them equal opportunities to market tung oil.

The bill also provides for suspension and adjustment of quotas, appeals from allotment determinations, penalties for violations, necessary regulations, injunctions, and other matters incidental to administration of the act. The powers vested in the secretary by the act would terminate on June 1, 1962.

Industry Has Important Role

Sen. Ellender pointed out that since 1928 when the first commercially successful tung oil mill was established in this country, the tung oil industry has come to play an increasingly important role in both the nation's economy and its security. He said that last year the industry provided employment for some 15,000 persons, and there is over $50,000,000 invested in the industry which, in good crop years, can produce 40,000,000 pounds of oil.

"Basically, the propositions concerning the industry, and ultimately our nation," he added, "are three in number—First, tung is a recognized critical material; second, it is domestically produced but in a limited area; and third, it is in the national interest to maintain our domestic industry at as high a production level, and in as good an economic condition, as possible.

Backs to the Wall

"As the industry has emphasized on several occasions," he concluded, "the domestic tung producers have their backs to the wall. They have been pressed into this corner by the no-holds-barred competition of cheap, imported tung products, against which local producers cannot compete.

"The domestic producers must save a stabilized market and the assurance of a fair price, or tung oil production in the United States is doomed to become extinct in the not-too-distant future. Many tung-nut growers have already switched to other crops, others have abandoned their orchards. If this trend is permitted to continue, our nation may well find itself without a domestic tung industry, just when we need it most."

Export Controls Relaxed

—*Continued from page 3*

by the order. Among those covered were:—Coaltar products; certain medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, such as antimalarial preparations in dosage forms, sulfonamide drugs, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, penicillin, and streptomycin; industrial and other chemical specialties, including naphthenic acid, sulfuric acid, glycerine, camphor, metal salts of organic compounds, naphthalene balls and flakes, rubber compounding agents; chemical pigments, such as cobalt-containing pigments, paints, and varnish driers; and ammonium nitrate.

The relaxations also apply to certain types of rubber tires and tubes; steel mill products; metal powders, ferroalloys; lead, zinc, and antimony ores, concentrates, scrap, and semifabricated forms; vegetable and synthetic fibers and manufactures, including manila and hard-fiber cordage, rayon yarn and cord, nylon, and orlon.

In another action, BFC announced that exporters may now ship up to $500 worth of cobalt metal powder and cobalt in semifabricated forms, ferrocolumbium and ferrocolumbium-tantalum, and columbium and tantalum ores and concentrates to countries in the western Hemisphere under general license without applying for individual export licenses. Previously, most of these commodities required validated export licenses for shipment in any dollar amount.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The trend in essential oils continued generally upward. Comparatively few offerings have been coming through from primary sources and the continuance of the dock strike has caused considerable dislocation and expense as a result of the diversion of ships to other ports for unloading. The additional cost of freighting such goods to the New York area will have to be absorbed by the consumer in the form of higher prices, in the long run.

Supplies continued to dwindle on anise oil although prices held unchanged, on spot. Advances in ginger root prices were reflected in the oil last week, which showed considerable firmness. What was reported to be only a temporary shortage of cedarwood oil kept spot prices on that item quite firm. California orange and lemon oils were unchanged last week. The former was said to be enjoying a strong inquiry while demand for the latter was noted to be later than usual in developing a seasonal increase. Stocks of low priced patchouli oil were said to be getting scarcer with the market trend expected to continue upward.

Price activity was centered among seeds and spices last week. Ginger was perhaps the most notable of the items to advance. With the new crop in Jamaica reported to be below normal, quotations from origin have maintained an increasingly stronger tone. Jamaica No. 1 grade advanced 5 cents, on spot while Nos. 2 and 3 grade were 4 cents higher. Also advanced were Mexican pimento, which was up 3 cents, and West Indian nutmeg, which was ½ cent higher. Cardamom seed, fancy bleached and medium, was advanced 5 cents and 10 cents, respectively.

Declines in this group included Dutch caraway seed, which was off 1 cent and West Indian mace which was reduced 5 cents, on spot. The former item has failed to keep up with the higher prices at the source, some trade sources felt, but the future trend was expected to be upward in view of the smaller than average carryover from the preceding year. Black and white pepper, were both lower, dock strike, notwithstanding. Supplies of pepper have caused the most concern in the trade. To date, it has been able to meet consumer needs from warehouse stocks but a continuance of the strike could cause a reversal of the spot price trend.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cardamom seed, fancy, bleached, A, 5c. per lb.
medium, 10c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #1, 5c. per lb.
#2, 4c. per lb.
#3, 4c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 3c. per lb.
Poppy, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb.
White, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
147.93	147.93	146.01	154.27

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bergamot — Replacement costs on natural bergamot oil were reported to be moving up. The overall outlook continues quite firm. Europe was said to be buying heavily, a strong factor in the current outlook. There were advances in spot quotations by some dealers here but the low offer in the market held at $11.

Camphor—The dearth of raw materials used in the production of this oil was expected to keep the market position on this item firm in coming weeks. As spot stocks are reduced, prices could be expected to strengthen further. The current range on spot sassafrassy was from 35c. to 52c.

Cardamom—The market continued to firm in face of further advances in cardamom seed prices. As yet spot quotations on the oil have not fully reflected the rise in seed prices. The current spot range was from $41 to $52 per pound.

Cedarwood—Prices were firm although unchanged in range. There has been some temporary shortage of oil as a result of heavy buying done some time ago. It was observed that current prices on this oil should ease as supplies become more plentiful.

Citronella—The market on citronella oil was quite firm. World demand was currently exceeding supplies, according to trade sources. Buying by Europe has been a decisive factor in pushing prices upward. There were some spot advances by some dealers as replacement costs increase but the overall price range continued to hold unchanged.

Eucalyptus—The trend in this market was quite strong. There is no shortage of spot material but there have been reports that certain of the producing areas had sold all their production for this year. The next crop was not expected until next Fall, according to trade sources.

Ginger—Higher root prices were reflected in further strengthening of the spot market last week. There were still some lots of low priced oil about but this material was not expected to last long. There were increases of as high as $1.50 in the spot quotations of various dealers. The low of the market was $10.70 per pound as of late last week.

Lemon—There were no changes noted in spot prices last week. The price range continued at $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, on the domestic oil. Demand continued quite good and a firm tone was expected to prevail.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The supply situation on this oil was reported to be growing worse. There has been very heavy buying done. Spot quotations held unchanged but firm. The continued shortage of camphor oils has resulted in considerable substitution of ocotea cymbarum in certain applications. The spot price range was from 85c. to $1.20 with material at the lower price very scarce.

Orange—Prices continued to hold unchanged on spot sales. Expected pickup in demand has been later this year than usual according to trade sources. California material was quoted at 70c. to $1.25, depending upon supplier.

Patchouli—Demand continued strong. Stocks of lower priced oil were said to be rapidly approaching depletion. There remained some material at $7.35 per pound.

Petitgrain—Spot prices were up 20c. on this oil from the low last reported. The currrent range was from $3 to $3.25 per pound.

Sassafras—Domestic sassafras oil showed some firmness. With new crop material due late this month or early May, prices may decline, some sources averred.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropin—This aromatic chemical continued to exhibit a firm tone. Prices schedules were holding well and there were some advances noted which brought the high side of the range to $4.25.

Miscellaneous

Caraway—Prices on Dutch caraway seed declined 1c. on spot, last week. The spot market has not been reflecting the strengthening market abroad, trade sources noted, in view of the size of consumer demand here. Current prices ranged from 16½c. to 17c. per pound.

Cardamom—Fancy qualit y cardamom seed advanced last week. Fancy bleached, A grade was up 5c. to $3.95 while medium quality was 10c. higher at $3.70 per pound. Other qualities were unchanged.

Celery—Indian celery seed was reduced ½c. per pound last week. The current price was 19½c. on this quality. French seed was steady at 49c.

Cumin—Iranian cumin seed was reduced ½c. on spot, last week. The current price was 14½c.

Ginger—Prices advanced substantially on spot ginger this past week. Jamaica grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 advanced 5c., 4c. and 4c. per pound, in that order. The current range on No. 1 grade was 40c. to 42c. while No. 2 was 34c. to 35c. and No. 3 ranged from 32c. to 34c. There seemed little hope that Jamaica would revise its ideas on new crop prices. From the size of the crop, it was likely that the future would see continuing high prices. African ginger was also firmer, advancing 2½c. per pound, on spot sales. It was not definitely known whether African new crop

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 7 for their new location.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Nopco Board Chairman

Thomas A. Printon, president of Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N.J., has been elected chairman of the company's board of directors, succeeding Charles P. Gulick, who has been made honorary board chairman. Mr. Printon has been a director since 1936 and president since 1949.

ould be available in any sizable quantity is year. Current prices on this quality nged from 24½c. to 25c.

Mustard Seed—English, yellow seed was dvanced 1c. The current range was from c. to 12½c. per pound. Other qualities ere unchanged.

Nutmeg—Spot prices on West Indian utmegs advanced ½c., on spot, last week. he range was from 29c. to 30c. per ound. East Indian nutmegs were unanged.

Paprika—Spot quotations on Spanish aprika declined 2c. per pound last week. he current range was 38c. to 40c. Other ualities held unchanged.

Pepper—Spot prices on black pepper te last week were 82c. to 83c. on Malar. White pepper was pegged at 88c. to c. on spot.

Shipment prices sagged again this week. dia as well as Singapore, appeared as ady sellers and little if any enthusiasm uld be found in this market to absorb e offerings made. The spot market, beuse of the strike, was somewhat inlated from the decline abroad, but lackg any very impressive demand, barely ld its own. There is no question, but e trade faces a very critical problem the spot, if the strike continues much nger. Warehouse stocks are very small d getting shipments cleared from outrts is very tedious and slow. However, ere is very little evidence, statistically otherwise, that would support a rern of a bull market on futures similar yesteryear.

Pimento—Mexican pimento quotations vanced 3c. last week. The new spot ice was 60c. while Jamaican material ld steady at 65c. to 66c.

Poppy—Argentine poppy seed advanced c. on spot, last week. The current range s from 16½c. to 17c. Turkish seed was ½c. and was quoted at 17½c. per und. Other qualities were unchanged.

oisons Interpretation

Continued from page 7

as an economic poison appear to be equate and safe.

"(c) The situation may also arise where onomic loss or other injury might result m either a non-economic poison or an onomic poison use of a product by vire of the application of another statute. the first example mentioned above, the e of the product to prevent potato routing might result in a residue being t in the potatoes. Furthermore, ecomic poisons are frequently used on or out foods other than in their producn as, for example, to reduce decay of its during transportation or storage, s contaminating the food with a resie of economic poison. Even though such residue might not be hazardous to man other animals, it might be that it would considered as an added poisonous or eterious substance that is not required the production of the food or that could avoided by good manufacturing prace, resulting in the food being adulterd within the meaning of the federal d, drug, and cosmetic act. Economic s could result to the user of the prod if such a determination were made l seizure action instituted against the d. Likewise, the shipper of the food ght be subject to criminal prosecution introducing into interstate commerce ood considered to be adulterated under federal food, drug, and cosmetic act.

However, in such a situation, the action would be contingent upon independent determination by another federal agency; that is, an interpretation of another federal statute would have to be made and positive action taken by another agency. Consequently, this department could not say whether injury to the user would result if the directions for use were followed.

Legal Action Question

"(d) Therefore, if the proposed usage of the economic poison conforms to good practice but results in contamination of food or feed which is, however, not injurious to human or animal health, the possibility of legal action by other administrative agencies of the government against such food or feed, or the shipper of the food or feed, will not be taken into consideration in determining whether the economic poison, its labeling and the other material required to be submitted comply with the federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act.

"(e) The registration of an economic poison intended for use on or about food or fed is not to be construed as implying that the treated material will be in compliance with the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act or other applicable laws."

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Pfizer Laboratories Tells Recent Personnel Changes

Pfizer Laboratories, a division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced appointments and promotions affecting its sales force. George B. Rooney has been named editor of publications for the sales force and Curtis Blank has joined the operations group. Sam Brock has been appointed southern regional manager, replacing Hugh Stewart, who has become coordinator of sales promotion.

James A. O'Toole has been made manager of professional relations, moving from his former post of district manager in Newark, N. J. His place has been filled by Ray Mellen. The managership of the Philadelphia district has been assigned to Dan Minicucci. Howard M. Logan has been named district manager in Charlotte, N. C., and Charles W. Gill has become manager of the hospital sales department.

Seeley Fire Damage Slight

Seeley & Co., Nyack, N. Y., has reported that the fire in its plant on March 26 inflicted only minor damage and did not affect its production or shipping department schedules. One of Seeley's four buildings was damaged, but this building was used only for storage. A brick firewall stopped the fire before it reached the company's adjacent manufacturing building, while the two remaining buildings were not near the site of the fire.

CBS to Hear Gladstone Thursday

Henry Gladstone, for the past eighteen years one of WOR-Mutual radio station's newscasters, will address the April 8th luncheon of Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association at Toots Shor's Restaurant.

Glass Container Shipments: Feb.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during February were 4,852,000 compared with 5,057,000 in January, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,032,000 in February, compared with 1,112,000 in December; chemical, 738,000 in February, compared with 745,000 in January, and toiletries, 496,000 in February, compared with 597,000 in January.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during February were 3,392,000, compared with 3,763,000 in January. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 360,000 in February, compared with 410,000 in January; chemicals, 151,000 in February, compared with 133,000 in January, and toiletries, 136,000 in February, compared with 142,000 in January.

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Dan Rugg Dead at 64; Was Koppers Executive

Dan M. Rugg, vice-president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and general manager of its chemical division, died March 28 in Pittsburgh. He was sixty-four years old. Senior vice-president of Koppers in point of service, Mr. Rugg was widely known throughout the country both for his work in organizing and expanding the operations of the company's chemical division and for his service to government agencies during World War II in building up the nation's synthetic rubber production. Mr. Rugg had planned to retire from Koppers when he reached his sixty-fifth birthday in September.

After serving as an engineer, foreman, and superintendent for the Illinois Steel Company, Gary, Ind., from 1910 to 1914, Mr. Rugg spent the following two years as superintendent with the Chattanooga Gas & Coal Products Company. In 1916, he became cokeoven engineer with the Gas Machinery Company, Cleveland, Ohio, leaving in 1917 for service in World War I. Until 1925, Mr. Rugg was superintendent for the Donner Hanna Coke Corporation. He joined Koppers in 1926 as a sales engineer, two years later being named vice-president of the Koppers Brooklyn division which marketed coke produced at the company's Seaboard plant in Kearny, N. J.

In 1942 Mr. Rugg was named vice-president of the Koppers butadiene division, which later became the basis for formation of the company's chemical division. He was named vice-president and general manager of the chemical division in 1946. Under his leadership, the chemical division expanded from the nucleus of the styrene plant at Kobuta, Pa., purchased by Koppers from the government in 1946, to a considerably larger Kobuta installation; plants at Berkeley Heights, and Kearny, N. J.; Petrolia, and Oil City, Pa.; and the new Williams plant of the chemical division, which went into full production a year ago at Port Arthur, Tex. Recently announced plans of the chemical division to build a large plant for the production of polyethylene plastics were the result of much attention he had given to that field.

Karl M. Leute

Karl M. Leute, president of Lithium Corporation of America, Inc., and Manganese Chemicals Corporation, both of Minneapolis, Minn., died recently in Phoenix, Ariz. Lithium Corporation's board of directors has named Herbert W. Rogers, secretary, to assume the duties of president.

Ralph W. McClintock

Ralph W. McClintock, president of MacLac Company, New York, died March 29 in that city. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. McClintock had been president of the company for about thirty years. He succeeded his father, Frank F. McClintock, who founded the firm in 1906. He was a former president and director of the American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers Association and the United States Shellac Importers Association.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Price activity in prime pigments last week was featured by advances in lead oxides and zinc dust, and declines in tungstated colors. Pig lead was increased last week, resulting in increases for lead monosilicate, red leads, litharge, and orange mineral Slab zinc rose reflecting strength of the lead market, and zinc dust was advanced correspondingly. The tungsten metal market continued to weaken, as did sodium tungstate. As a result, tungstated colors were decreased from 10 cents to 20 cents per pound, depending on type.

Reports of easier positions on futures caused downward revisions for bleached bonedry shellac. The dock strike continued to paralyze trade in the New York area, resulting in firm prices for orange grades, combined with relative unavailability in some instances. The gum market was also hampered by the tieup, as supplies could not be obtained from ship or warehouse.

Bitter competition continued among plasticizers. Dioctyl and di-iso-octyl phthalates were subject to heavy fire. Although listings continued unchanged, it was generally felt that material could be had at sizable discounts. Dibutyl phthalate was moving at a slower rate than previously. Tricresyl phosphate business was steady.

Synthetic resins were for the most part undergoing heavy competition, particularly in the latex field. Alkyds in particular were under fire, owing to the large number of producers. Trade was more active last week than previously, as consumers began to come into the market more strongly.

Fillers and inerts were unchanged in price status, with business generally good. Industrial demand held up well, while paint trade interest quickened with the coming of the spring paint season. The casein market continued quiet domestically, with prices firmer on spot due to the harbor tieup. Nearby was easier. Consuming mills preferred to hold back, hoping for lower prices.

Prime Pigments

Blue, Methyl Violet Toner—Molybdated PMA continued unchanged at $2.60 per pound, barrels, delivered East. Tungstated PTMA was reduced 10c. per pound last week, offered at $3.85 per pound, same basis. The decline was brought about by the weakening of the sodium tungstate market. Demand was about average, having picked up from previous weeks. Plenty of material was on hand to fill consumer needs.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Molybdated PMA held steady at $4.10 per pound, barrels, delivered East. Owing to the currently soft market for tungsten metal and sodium tungstate, PTMA material declined 15c. to $5 per pound, same basis.

Carbon Black—Prices held firm and without change in the face of strengthened demand last week. Supplies were plentiful.

Green, Brilliant Thioflavin Toner—PTMA type was reduced 20c. per pound, owing to recent declines in the tungsten and sodium tungstate market. Material was offered at $6 per pound, barrels, delivered East. PMA continued steady and unchanged.

Lead Pigments—Lead metal rose ½c. per pound last week, resulting in increases for monosilicate, red leads, litharge, and orange mineral. Carbonate, sulfate, and silicate white leads were unchanged, with prices firm. Consuming demand continued to improve, with heavy withdrawal of white leads reported.

Lithopone — Market for this material continued about unchanged. Prices held unrevised. Consumer interest was steady. Supplies were more than ample.

Red, Rhodamine—PMA remained without change. Tungstated material was reduced 20c. per pound reflecting declines in the sodium tungstate market. Plenty of material was on hand to fill consumer needs. Interest quickened as the spring paint season drew near.

Titanium Pigments — Producers continued to move large volumes of material during the week. Demand was up from previous levels. Present production and stocks were sufficient to take care of buyer's needs.

Zinc Pigments—Dust was increased ½c. per pound following a rise in slab zinc last week. Other pigments were unchanged. Demand for sulfide continued specialized and restricted. The price position of oxides was firmer due to the strength shown in the metal market, although quotations remained unchanged.

Some chemicals, previously reported in this market, are now found elsewhere in the paper. See page 7 for their new location.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Lead monosilicate, 0.4c. per lb.
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
97% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
98% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Blue, methyl violet toner, PTMA, 10c. per lb.
Victoria toner, PTMA, 15c. per lb.
Green, brilliant thioflavin toner, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Gum, Copal, Manila, DBB, 1c. per lb.
Dammar, East India, black, bold, ½c. per lb.
Red, rhodamine, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 2c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
93.62	93.68	93.57	89.60

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Synthetic Resins

The following production information showing preliminary totals for 1953, and January, 1954, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	*1953	†January
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	107,455,884	7,450,073
Adhesive resins	17,750,231	1,712,441
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified except by rosin	29,744,531	2,103,669
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	95,001,506	7,026,527
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	29,744,531	2,103,669
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	84,471,641	6,675,547
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	511,395,074	40,636,166
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types unmodified	254,270,047	20,439,309
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	91,490,598	5,875,052
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	11,807,563	1,012,965
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material	9,417,703	767,791
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):—		
Esterified with glycerol	17,259,237	1,057,008
Esterified with other alcohols	23,061,850	1,958,564
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	18,588,158	1,676,587
Modification with maleic and fumaric acids	31,705,271	2,375,841
All other modifications	33,545,273	2,593,209
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	176,977,021	14,333,495
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	8,241,676	338,771

*Preliminary report.
†Partially estimated.

Alkyds—The market was highly competitive owing to the large number of producers now making alkyd resins. Business was better than previously, however, as most producers reported a sharp upswing in demand. Reserves were available for prompt shipment.

Ethyl Cellulose—Government requirements continued heavy. Prices were without change.

Maleics—Sizable amounts were called for by various industries for baked-on finishes last week. Prices held steady.

Polystyrenes—It was noted by some sources that resins for emulsions were now in a highly competitive situation. This applied not only to polystyrene latices, but latices of many other resins as well. Prices held steady under varying degrees of competition. Plenty of material was on hand to fill customer requirements.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Consumer inquiry lagged last week, and producers were un-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

willing to venture opinions as to the immediate future of the market. It was felt by some sources that demand for this particular type of material had been on the wane over the past few weeks. Some sources felt that the current situation reflected the unsettled condition of the dioctyl phthalate market, although it was pointed out that there were very few instances in which end uses coincided.

Di-iso-octyl phthalate—List prices continued unchanged. It was generally agreed, however, that due to heavy competition many producers were offering sizable quantities of material at prices well below current market listings. The unsettled state of the market caused many manufacturers and customers alike to hold to a wait and see attitude regarding future price status.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The situation here was basically the same as that for DIOP. Material continued listed at 34c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East, with prices subject to the strain of heavy competition. Consumers were not as active as previously.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Research and development programs continued to expand the number of uses. Inquiry held about average for the week, with listings unrevised. Supplies were plentiful.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—All types were scanty at sources of supply last week, resulting in firm price positions. Manila DBB was offered at 23c. to 25c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. All other resins were unchanged. The dock strike in the metropolitan area continued to tie up stocks, and trading was further throttled as warehousemen joined the strike. Suppliers were forced to work out of their own inventories. European demand held strong for Congo gums. The Japanese appeared to be continuing heavy buying in the Far East.

Dammar Gum—The labor dispute was the main feature of the market last week, as longshoremen continued on strike. Trading was restricted even more as warehouse employees joined in the walkout. Stocks were scarce domestically, as well as at sources of supply. Dammar East India black bold was offered at 14c. to 16c. per pound last week, as to quantity. Other resins were firm and unchanged. Heavy buying from Europe and the Far East kept prices up at primary sources.

Shellac — Bleached bonedry prices were off 2c. per pound last week in anticipation of the easier positions brought about by the new bysacki crop. The Calcutta market was steady. Nearby shipment held at a high level, while prompt was slightly easier. The New York harbor strike kept the market for orange grades in a state of near paralysis, as suppliers could not obtain replacements from ships or warehouses at the waterfront. Prices held firm and unchanged, as marketers here were obliged to work from their own inventories.

Fillers and Inerts

Calcium Carbonate—Demand was well sustained as consumers withdrew amounts in anticipation of needs for the spring paint season. Prices were steady and unaltered. Stocks were plentiful.

Fuller's Earth — Business continued average. Prices were unchanged. Enough was on hand to fill actual needs.

Silica — Market continued about unchanged. Prices held at old levels. Demand was steady. Customer orders were promptly filled.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market was firmer in this country despite the abolition of the 16c. floor price by IAPI in Argentina. Owing to the harbor strike, suppliers were forced to work from their own inventories. Shipment was offered duty paid at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Glue—The following poundage figures compiled by the Bureau of Census sum-

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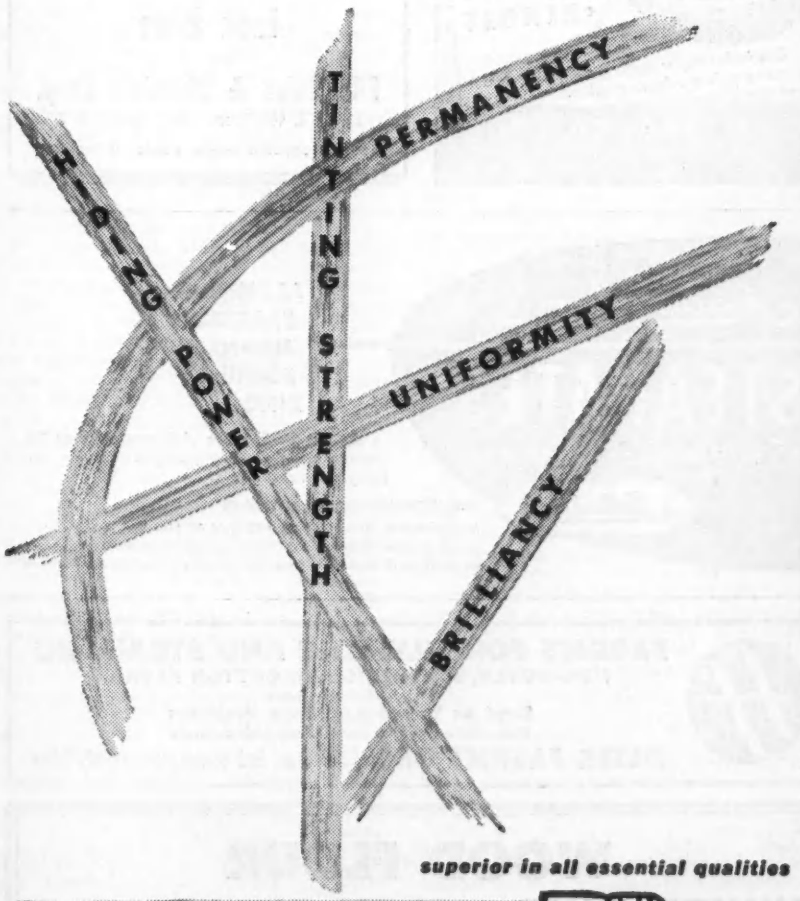

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marize for 1953 the production and shipments of hide glue, compared with figures for 1952:—

Production

	1953	1952
Low grade	19,123,000	20,504,000
Medium grade	15,645,000	14,699,000
High grade	13,097,000	11,839,000
Extra high grade	9,445,000	8,075,000
Hide glue, total	57,310,000	55,117,000

Shipments

Low grade	20,168,000	15,495,000
Medium grade	13,730,000	14,957,000
High grade	11,036,000	11,287,000
Extra high grade	8,538,000	7,464,000
Hide glue, total	53,472,000	49,203,000

Stearates—A pickup in business over the last two weeks was noted by one source, who pointed out that prices were firm partly due to increased demand, and partly due to the current strength shown by stearic acid. Production and stocks were adequate enough to fill orders for prompt shipment.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
I	...	...	...	...	$7.54
M	...	$7.05	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	$7.90	...
WG	...	...	$7.95	...	7.93
WW	$8.02‡	7.95	...	...	7.94‡
Bags—					
K	7.40‡	...	...	7.65	...
M	7.35	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	7.45	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 26)—
K or better, $7.24, 1.221*.

Sales, USDA
413* 639* 505* 331* 497*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.65, WG $9.00, WW $9.10.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5325	...	.533‡	.5375	.537‡
Sales	8,000†	...	24,000‡†	8,000‡†	22,000‡†

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Gallons. §Average price.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats lacked snap last week, as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Crude cottonseed oil remained steady and slightly higher. While soybean oil was irregular, the market closed firm at former levels.

Crude coconut oil continued weak, registering further declines, with the drop in copra shipments which were off $7.50 per ton. Palm kernel oil also was lower for prompt delivery.

Tallow and greases were unsettled by the lack of export business because of the dock strike and market was slightly lower for all grades. Domestic business also featureless. Some export business in tallow was switched to other ports on the Atlantic coast.

Improved trading in rapeseed and safflower oils resulted in fractional advances for these items. Other drying oils were in slow request and unchanged. Oiticica oil remained steady as limited stocks here were well held at the recent advance. Demand for linseed oil was restricted to fill-in needs. Raw oil, however, was well held at former levels, reflecting the steadiness of flaxseed. Trading in refined fish oils continued slow, and carlots were available at price concessions. Interest in new crop crude menhaden oil dried up and the market was merely nominal.

Linseed meal was firmer as a result of reduced production. Producers boosted quotations $1.50 per ton. Peanut meal also was higher, while cottonseed and soybean meals were slightly lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Linseed, meal, $1.50 per ton.
Oil, corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
ref'd. ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb.
Safflower, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Wax, bees, Afr., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, ⅜c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 3, 1953
108.68	108.06	105.38	99.73

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Business was reported light and spotty for all grades. Prices of dehydrated and medicinal grades were maintained at former levels.

Coconut—Increased offers and quiet demand unsettled the market and prices were fractionally lower. Crude oil was quoted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, April and 12¼c., May shipment. Market at New York was nominal at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, April delivery.

Corn—Crude was firmer, with light trading at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and 14¼c. asked. Refined oil also was higher at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures developed an easier tone late in week, due to weakness of soybeans and lard. Old crop months were practically unchanged, while new crop deliveries dropped fractionally. Trading was limited, chiefly hedge selling and profit taking. Cash oil was steady, reflecting the higher cost of crude oil. Tankcars were up fractionally and held at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude cottonseed oil was easier late in the period, but scored net gains of ¼c. for the week. The market closed nominal at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast, 13½c. Valley and 13⅜c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	92	16.15	15.85	16.03@16.05
July	128	16.10	15.79	15.94@15.95
September	26	15.05	14.69	14.70S
October	4	14.50	14.35	14.00@14.10
December	47	14.30	13.94	13.85@13.95

Total sales, 297 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil 13⅜c. and 13½c. asked, tankcars, Decatur. Cottonseed meal $67.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis Cottonseed hulls, $13 per ton, sacked and $9 bulk. Trading light.

Linseed—There was little of new feature to the market. Consumers continued take fair sized quantities of oil against contracts, while new business was limited to small lots for fill-in needs. Market remained unchanged and steady. Raw oil was quoted at 14.4c. to 14.6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 15.65c. to 15.85c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Minneapolis.—There was no change in the linseed oil picture and trade continued dull. Paint manufacturers continued to operate on small inventories and were out of the market after recent bookings at lower levels.

Crushers, meanwhile, quoted raw oil at 15c. per pound, bulk, warehouse pricing base, f.o.b., Minneapolis; tankcars at 14.4c. a pound.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	5,160,000	4,380,000
Since Sept. 1	179,220,000	211,830,000

Flaxseed—Market was quiet and steady. Offers of old crop seed continued scarce.

Minneapolis.—Prices held generally steady on old-crop flaxseed the past week, with offerings narrow and demand lacking punch. Early in the week No. 1 cash flaxseed moved around $3.96-$3.97, then levelled off to about $3.93 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. Purchases of cash seed spot and to-arrive were light—amounting to 11 cars and 3,200 bushels in the spot market and 12 cars and in excess of 16,000 bushels on a to-arrive basis.

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	127,500	102,000	35,000	62,900
Since Sept. 1	14,818,150	11,998,400	3,026,200	2,331,050

Oiticica—Offerings were light and maintained at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was quiet, but the market was steady. Drums ranged from 19c. to 19½c. per pound, same basis, as to quantity.

Palm Kernel—Market was easy, with coconut oil. Tankcars were quoted at 13¼c. per pound, New York, duty paid, April delivery. Stocks on spot were scanty.

Peanut—Crude oil remained steady at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment, with light sales thereat. Refined oil was held at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was spotty. Refined oil was lifted to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Safflower—Market was firmer with tankcars maintained at 16c. per pound, eastern delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was irregular, but closed firm at former levels. At the close, 13⅝c. was bid for tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, for April shipment, and 13½c. May through July, same basis. Refined salad

Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	February	January
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	112,784	237,261
Crushed or used	623,650	711,743
Stocks at mills	1,879,379	2,390,245

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	207,447,000	234,465,000
Stocks at mills	98,299,000	106,889,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	[1]188,791,000	183,279,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	1,177,790,000	1,152,554,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	294,423	334,073
Stocks at mills	146,067	169,229

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	138,347	159,061
Stocks at mills	88,486	64,737

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]196,548	221,962
Stocks at mills	[3]213,459	216,728

[1] CCC owned 922,388,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil on February 28.

[2] Includes 46,143 bales first cut, 139,513 bales second cut, and 10,892 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 603.8; first cut, 587.9; second cut, 609.7; and mill run, 595.3 pounds.

[3] Includes 121,721 bales first cut, 75,789 bales second cut, and 15,949 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 6

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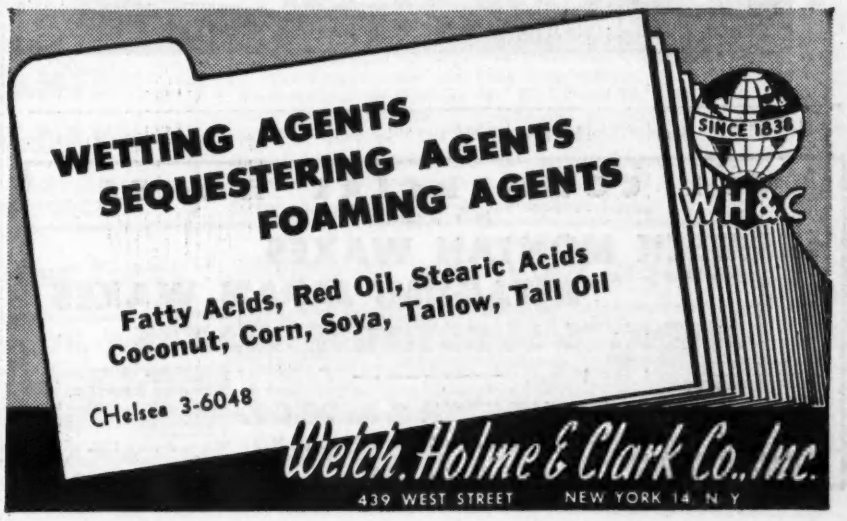

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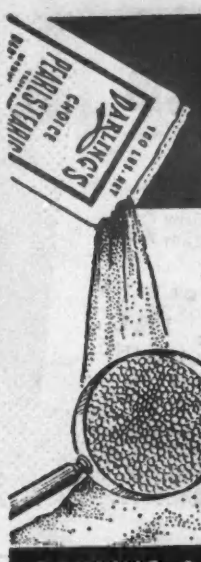

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oil was unchanged at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in February totaled 3,559 tankcars, against 3,458 in January and 3,505, February last year. Visible supply was indicated at 11,783 tankcars, compared with 11,901 at end of February last year.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	13	13.77	13.52	13.66@13.66
July	106	13.79	13.43	13.57@13.60
September	5	12.68	12.52	12.75@12.80
October	11	11.24	11.00	11.24S
December	1	10.90	10.90	11.05@11.24
1955, March	1	10.80	10.80	10.80S

Total sales, 137 contracts.

Tung—Light sales were reported for prompt and forward delivery. Tankcars for nearby delivery were sold at slightly less than 23c. per pound and May-June delivery at 22½c. Market was steady at these levels. Drums were unchanged at 24½c. to 25½c. per pound, New York as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were unchanged and nominal at $100 to $105 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Trading was reported quiet.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	621,150	1,626,000
Previous week	319,000	.....
Corresponding week, 1953	1,766,850	3,036,000
Total this year	20,972,150	7,016,000
Corresponding period, 1953	40,847,100	27,101,250

Copra—Market was inactive and unsettled. Shipments were lower at $160 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, off $7.50.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported slow. Prices were off ⅛c. per pound. Dock strike continued affect export business. Domestic buying was restricted to actual needs. Yellow grease was quoted at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 6½c.; and brown, 5¼c. Choice white grease, not all hog fat, was nominal at 8⅜c. per pound, same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular and lower. Cash lard was quoted at 19c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Business continued inactive. Prices declined ⅛c. per pound for all grades. Export demand was quiet, due to the dock strike, though moderate sales were reported for shipment from Philadelphia. Domestic demand was quiet. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¼c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Supplies of meal were ample throughout the southeast. Buying interest was fair. Forty-one percent meal was sold at $67.50 per ton Memphis and offered at $72.50; Alabama, $73. Georgia $74. Carolina mills for immediate and April shipment.

Linseed Meal—Prices were advanced as a result of reduced production.

Minneapolis.—With much of the flaxseed crushing capacity smaller in the Minneapolis area, firmness developed on linseed meal the past week. A couple of plants were completely shut down, while others were operating on a limited basis. Only one large plant kept running at a good rate. As a result, prices firmed up around $1 a ton. Extracted linseed meal was quoted around $68 per ton, carlots, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, at the start of the week, and then moved up later to $69 for April-May. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein or better, was scarce and quoted around $74 to $74.50, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	12,180,000	8,820,000
Since Sept. 1	433,150,000	383,200,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The government released peanuts for crushing in the southeast to produce approximately 1,200 tons of feed meal last week. Market continued to strengthen due to higher soybean meal prices, with buying interest still centered principally in the southeast. Forty-five percent old process was sold at $84 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia points and solvent at $82 f.o.b. South Alabama points, April shipment.

Soybean Meal—Good demand for meal kept market steady. Forty-four percent meal was quoted at $87.50 per ton, bulk Decatur, first half April; $88 last half April. There are few, if any forward offerings. Resale meal was offered at $87 Decatur for prompt shipment. There was a limited quantity of southeastern meal available at $97 per ton bulk f.o.b. Georgia mills for April shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude market was stronger with the increased cost of replacements. Prices for prompt delivery were higher at 53c. to 54c. per pound, as to quantity and seller. Refined grades were steady at the recent advance.

Carnauba—While Brazilian market was firmer and shipments higher, the local situation was unchanged due to light consuming demand. Spot stocks were well held despite spotty trading. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted nominally at 80c. to 82c. per pound, and refined at 84c. to 86c. per pound, spot according to seller and quantity. No. 1 yellow was maintained at $1.15 to $1.17 per pound, same basis.

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Characteristics: A yellow viscous liquid soluble in water, alcohols, glycols and glycerine. Sp.G. 1.30 pH (10% Aq. Soln.) 7.9-8.3

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LIQUIDATION SALE MODERN MACHINES

(2 Years old and less)

1—PFAUDLER GLASS LINED REACTION KETTLE; jacketed, 200 gal., without agitator, 75 p.s.i. WP, clamped-on top.
2—1000 gal. MONEL KETTLES, Jack. with XP motor driven agitators, jacketed cone bottoms.
1—Baker Perkins "TERMEER" Continuous, all S/S Centrifugal, 12" basket, XP motor, Model S-12.
1—ALL MONEL ENZINGER FILTER: jacket., 24" ID, 8 monel leaves, 75 psi. 38 sq. ft., f.a.
1—5' dia. x 9'6" Copper Vacuum Pan, C.I. jacket, also steam coils.
1—500 gal. jack. agit. Steel Kettle, XP motor, 60 psi jacket; heresited.
1—Haveg column 24' dia. x 30' high.
3—250 gal. Welded Steel Mixers, 42" x 42", heresited interiors.
1—Spencer Turbo Blower, 450 cfm, 8 oz.
1—48" Bertram Vaneaxial Fan, 53,070 cfm at 3" s.p., 40 HP XP motor.

Including many Condensers, Haveg pipe, XP motors, Duriron & SS Pumps, etc.

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PROFIT BY SAVING DOLLARS AND DAYS

1—42"x120" Buflovac double drum Dryers; other smaller sizes.
1—Sharples C-20 Super D-Hydrator.
1—6"x15' Sturtevant all steel Jaw Crusher.
1—Stainless Steel Link Belt Rote Louvre Rotary Dryer, #502-16, with motor reducer drive, Ross gas or oil furnace, exhausters, etc. Also #207-10.
1—Oliver 6'x6' Rotary Filter, acid proof.
1—Baker Perkins size 15 JUE, dbl. sigma blades, 100 gal. Mixer.
1—Day #30 Imperial dbl. sigma blade, jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer 70', jacketed, 20' sections.
1—Troy 6"x14" high speed 3-roll mill roller bearing m.d. late type.
1—Shriver 42"x42" Iron Filter Press, plate & frame, 18 chambers, 1" cake.
12—Sperry 18"x18" Iron Filter Presses, 12 chambers.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 2S1, Bantam SH.
7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.
1—6'6"x12' Rotary Granulator or Dryer.
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
3—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 6'.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—B & J Rotary Cutters, #2, #1.

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Just Purchased

3—#12 Sweetland Filters, 48 bronze leaves, monel covered, on 3" c.c. Hydraulic Hoist, M.D. Sluicing Device. 642 sq ft. filtering area.

2 are UNUSED. 1 slightly USED.

1—Read standard horiz. dbl. ribbon Mixer, center disch., 8'x36"x42", 2,000#, 480 gal., practically new.

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Approx. 1000 lb. per hr. capacity of dry resin produced from a 50/50 water and granulated resin solution. Filtrate: Acetic Acid Solution. The solids leave centrifugal with 10% moisture content. Dryer Discharge—1%.

1—500 gal. s/s jacketed agitated Reaction Kettle with Reflux Condenser, 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor, Reeves variable speed transmission and Phila. gear reducer.
1—Solid bowl all stainless steel Centrifugal 30" x 40", m.d.
2—500 gal. s/s Tanks. 1—250 gal. s/s Tank.
3—S/s Pumps, with 1½ HP Explosion Proof Motors.

Above equipment NEW—was installed but contract cancelled two weeks before completion.

Prefer sell complete, but will sell separate items.

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1—A. O. Smith Vertical Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 7500 gal., 110 PSI.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto-Louvre Dryer, 7½' x 20'.

1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with Perforated Basket.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C-20.

2—A.T. & M. Suspended type Centrifuge with 48" Baskets.

1—Mikro 1SH Pulverizer.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model #33-D-17.

2—Haveg Storage Tanks, 2000 gallons each.

1—Patterson Stainless Steel Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades, 2½ gallons.

10—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel Solid Curb Centrifuge with 26" Perforated Basket.

2—Koven Stainless Steel 50 gallon jacketed Vacuum Kettles.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 136-46.

1—J. P. Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves.

1—Swenson-Walker Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 4—10' sections.

1—Nooter Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 500 gallons.

1—Combustion Engineers Stainless Steel Autoclave, 500 gallons.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 150 gal. capacity.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Type Mixer, 1000 lbs.

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1—SHARPLES DH-2 NOZLJECTOR CENTRIFUGE 304 S.S.
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3—SHARPLES P-16 MONEL and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.
1—EIMCO 4'x3' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER.
1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.
1—#7 SWEETLAND FILTER with 27 leaves.
4—SHRIVER 30" x 30" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing type.
2—PFAUDLER 500, 300 and 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
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1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, ⅜" shell, welded construction.
1—DEVINE 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x9'.
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2—LINK BELT steel, 2'7"x16', 3'10"x16' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, S.S.
1—LINK BELT, Monel 2'7"x8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.
4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.
1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, HAMMER MILL with 30 HP motor.
5—MIKRO PULVERIZERS #2DH, #2TH, #1SH, #1SI Bantam.
1—WILLIAMS "SUPER TITAN" 5 Roll Mill.
1—RAYMOND 8 Roll HIGH SIDE MILL.
2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.
1—BAKER PERKINS 290 gal. double arm MIXER, 304 S.S.
1—BAKER PERKINS 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 50 HP motor.
2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.
1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal. stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.
4—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXERS #0 and #00.
2—#42 ROTEX SIFTERS, 48"x84" double deck Screens.
4—STOKES DD2, DDS2, D4, D3, B2 and R Tablet Machines.

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1—5700 gal. Horiz. T316—NEW.
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1—3000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—3000 gal. Horiz. T304—Used.
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1—1600 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
2—1000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
3—1000 gal. Vert. Square—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 500 gal.
1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' H, 275 cu. ft.
1—T304 Kettle, 550 gal., Steam Jacketed, closed.

JUST PURCHASED

8—Vertical Agitator Drives, 70 RPM, 40 HP.
1—6' D x 8' L Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.
6—Horiz. Double Ribbon Mixers, 280, 100, 50, 40 cu. ft.
4—Stainless Steel Tubular Heat Exchangers, 19, 37, 67 and 79 sq. ft.
1—Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' dia. x 15' L.
1—Stainless Steel Packed Column, 3/16", 14" D x 25' H.

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5—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil.
25—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 500, 1400, 2300, 3100, 4100 gal.
30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.
3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.
1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.
3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, #2-SI and #2-TH.
1—Resina Screw Capper, pt., qt. & gal. cans.
2—48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Bottom Discharge, AT&M & Bird.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.
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5—Devine #27 & #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers with Condensers.
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3—Davenport 6 x 40' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
1—Mikro #2 SI Pulverizer.
1—Baker Perkins JNM jacketed Mixer, 100 gallon, motor driven.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with condenser.
3—Houchin 6000# Soap Crutchers.
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3—Sparkler Filters, Model S-6, S.S.

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Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
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New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers.

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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

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1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Shriver 30"x30" Iron P&F Filter Press.
10 Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 36" Iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
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Devine 36" dia. Impreg Unit, complete.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
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Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
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Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
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#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell #1 & #000 Rotary Cutters.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 16" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

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Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Sperry 36" sq. iron Filter Presses Hydr. Closing.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ¼ to 4".
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
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3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
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1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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Sharples type M4P3P monel contact, 11½ HP Mtr
Sharples Super 6 Stainless bowl, 3 HP motor
Tolhurst 20" solid basket vapertite 3 HP Mtr
A T & M 30" solid basket, bottom dump, 7½ HP
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Bird 40" battery of 2 perf baskets, but dump
Tolhurst 48" S.S. Perf basket, ex gf fumetite
Bird Continuous LB33S steel solid basket.
Bird 18x23 SS type 316 continuous, new bowl
Sharples Super-D-Canter PY-14 Stainless Steel
Bird Continuous 36x72 monel conical conveyor

DRYERS

Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 38x44, S.S. shelve
Proctor Schwartz Apron, 8'x80' S.S. 316 apron.
Buflovac 2 Drum Dryer, 32"x92" 125# pressure
Stainless Spray Dryer, 19'x19' complete.
Buflovac 2 Drum Dryer, 5'x12' Iron drums
Lectradryer Units, Duplex type BWC, Brand New
Rotary Dryer 6'x30' ¾" plate, 25 HP drive
Rotary Dryer 5'x67' 5/16" shell, with drive
Vulcan Kiln 8'x105' ⅝" shell, 50 HP drive

MISCELLANEOUS

Reitz RD-12 Ind Disintegrator, 20 HP motor
Anderson Expeller Model R.B. with 30 HP motor
Karbate Heat Exchanger, 567 Sq Ft, two pass
Oliver Pressure Precoat 5'3"x8', S.S. #316
Deep 300 gal cap Heavy Duty Agit Jktd Kettle
1 Ton Conical Blender, with 3 HP motor drive
Williams Hammermill, Deckssweeper #2, 20" dia
Day 16x40 3-Roll Mill, water cooled
Double Ribbon Blender, 3' wide 4' deep 10' long
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Dryer: Louisville 14x72", stain. steel.
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Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Pressure Tank 8x40', 125 psi., ASME.
Kettles: 50 gal. s.s. agit., 125 psi.
Rotary Cutter: Ball & Jewell #1½, 20 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24". Sperry, Shriver.
Mixer: Day 3-bbl. single arm, st. steel.
Colloid Mills: Premier and Eppenbach.
Mill: Hardinge 36"x5' continuous.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.
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Kiln 10' diameter by 120' long x ¾" plate, welded construction, complete with reduction unit, trunnions and 15 h.p. motor.

AGITATORS-LIGHTNING, 25—1/3 to 3 HP. SS Shafts and Props. XP.
COLLOID MILLS—ALL SS Construction, 3", 6", & 10". With Motors.
CONDENSOR-KARBATE, 26.5 sq. ft. Complete with fittings. New.
FILTER PRESS—SHRIVER, 30"x30", C.I. 24-3" Frames.
HEAT EXCHANGER—GRISCOM RUSSEL, 49-1" SS Tubes, 135 sq. ft.
KETTLES—GROEN, All SS, 100 PSI Jackets, 3—NEW 50 Gal., 2—60 Gal.
KETTLES—250 Gal. Steel, Jacket 100 PSI, ASME Code. New.
MILL—PEBBLE—PATTERSON, 250 Gal., 15 HP Motor.
MIXER—DRY POWDER—SPROUT WALDRON, 600#, SS, 3 HP Motor.
MIXERS—Double Arm Sigma Blades, SS Arms & Trough; 12, 30, 60 & 200 Gal. Jacketed 100 PSI.
TANKS—SS 304, 316 & 347; 35, 300, 1,000 & 3,000 Gal.
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Premier 5 H.P. S.S. colloid mill.
Shriver 12" C.I. filter press, 4 eye, C.D.
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1530 sq. ft. Adm. Tubes 24" x 23', 75 PSI.
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25,000 gal. 10' x 40', hor., 30# WP. (4)
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84" x 30', 10 trays 75 PSI, mist extractor.
72" x 28' with reboiler.
72" x 16', 6 trays.
60" x 24', 10 trays.
60" x 22', 5 trays.
48" x 24', 10 trays. (2)
42" x 44', 30 trays, 75 PSI, reboiler, reflux condenser & reflux accumulator.
36" x 42'5", 30 trays, 30 PSI, reboiler.
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150 HP H.R.T. Boilers, 150 PSI, ASME. (4)
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REACTORS—3000 gal. S/S, jktd. & coiled; 980 gal. steel, jktd. & agit.; 300 gal. S/S, jktd. & agit.

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★ Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 54" x 40' with Cooler 38" x 20' complete.

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★ Readco 210 Gal. Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; extra heavy; 30" x 33" x 68".

★ Lancaster MixMuller Model EAG4 complete with hoist and all accessories; 10 H.P. AC motor.

★ Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 H.P.; cap. 1000 lbs. per hour.

★ Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Ter-Meer Continuous Centrifuge No. S12 with 7½ H.P. AC motor.

★ Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor Jacketed for 150 PSI and Internal Pressure 300 PSI; 50" x 17'.

★ International 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill with 50 H.P. gear head motor.

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Sun Chemical Consolidates Several Divisional Activities

Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has coordinated advertising, marketing and public relations for its thirty-two divisions, and centralized all promotional activities within a single agency-client working arrangement. The announcement was made simultaneously with the appointment of G. M. Basford Company, New York, as the advertising agency. The company has consolidated products and the specialized selling organizations behind them into three general groups:—Chemicals; structural waterproofing, paint and products finishing; and graphic arts.

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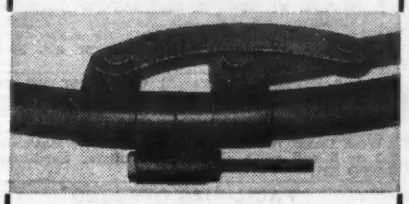

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2—7500# dry powder mixers.

1—12,750 gal. ss vert. tank.

1—300 gal. ss reactor, jktd, agit.

1—Buflovak 48" x 40" single drum flaker.

3—Paterson 3' x 4', 100 gal. porcelain pebble mills.

4—Tyler-Niagara ss screens 2' x 8' and 3' x 8'.

1—Pfaudler 800 gal. glass-lined jktd reactor.

1—3' x 24' Hersey monel rotary drier.

1—25 cu. ft. ss conical blender with 7½ H.P. motor.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. ● NEW YORK 13
WOrth 6-3430

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3—Stokes 138F 4 Shelf Vac. Dryers, 24"x 36".
9—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf Double Door Vac. Shelf Dryers, 59"x76".
1—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Cent. M.D.
1—ATM 36" S.S. Sus. Style Cent. M.D.
1—Day 15 Gal. D.A. Jack. Kneader.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer, 10 H.P.
2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 & 500 Gals.
1—Autoclave 110 Gal. Jack. & Ag. 2000 psi.
2—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses, 4 Eye 40 Ch. 2" Cake, Hyd. Closures.
7—C.I. Filter Presses, 12"—18"—24".
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Brze. Leaves.
3—Rotex Sifters, 20"x48" to 40"x120".
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns, 27" &36".
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Jack. Crystallizer.
1—Mikro 2 TH Pulv. 15 H.P. Motor.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. Boiler, 160 psi.
2—Vert. Closed 6,000 Gal. S.S. Tanks.
4—Rubber Lined Tanks, 3,500 & 39,000 Gals.
1—Resina "LC" Automatic Screw Capper.
2—Day 40 Gal. Pony Mixer.

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PUMPS CENTRIFUGAL—s/s—Rubber C.I. w/motors.

DRYER—L. B. Roto Louvre S/S—4'x30'.

OVEN—Gehnrich 4'x4'x4' 16D.-Steam Heat.

MILLS HARDINGE—3'x8" w cyclone—6'x 22" & 7'x48" pebble.

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HOMOGENIZER—Manton gaulin.

FEEDERS—Jeffrey Waytrol—Link Belt 3'x 9' apron.

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METUCHEN 6-0245

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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 350 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 10"x10" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyer 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x32".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x30'0".
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22"—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals., both Horizontal & Vertical.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
5—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

SPECIAL

2—New RANSOME ROTATING DRUM MIXERS 9' dia. x 11'6".

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For Sale—5x12 inch J. H. Day 3 Roll Mill in very good condition. Electric and safety controls included. OPD 308.

High Speed Roller Mills, Medium Speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co., 249 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N J.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers Rotary and batch Dryers. Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles. Distilling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels For 38 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 60 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. HO 3-4425., N. Y. Phone BA 7-0600.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 312.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 313.

Stainless Steel, Sparkler Filter Model 18D4. Must be in first class condition. Advise cost, location, etc. OPD 318.

Kettles Wanted S.S. fully jacketed open kettle, 800 gal., 100# pressure, variable slow speed horseshoe agitator; 5 feet outside diameter, maximum. 250 gal. S.S. Reactor. Int. press. 15#; jacket press. 100#. Variable slow speed horseshoe agitator. S.S. condenser ab. 30-40 sq. ft. OPD 319.

Baker Perkins mixers (2) One 50 or 100 gal. dispersion type. One extra heavy 100 gal. sigma blade type. Details serial number and price. OPD 320.

West Coast manufacturer desires one Raymond 3 or 5 roll high side with Whizzer Separator. OPD 321.

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390 lbs Halane (dichlorodimethylhydantoin), Wyandotte, in original drums. 350 lbs Duponal C (sodium lauryl sulfate). DuPont, in 175-lb drums. Best offer. National Chemical Laboratories, Inc., West Palm Beach, Florida.

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POSITIONS WANTED

Sales Manager or Sales Representative or Purchasing Agent—Fourteen years experience pharmaceuticals, antibiotics, biologics, veterinary instruments, all categories agricultural chemicals. Prefer sales and/or purchasing. OPD 317.

Defense Materials System

—Continued from page 3

military striking power in recent years makes it extremely unlikely that such a period of time for preparation would be available."

A Preparedness Measure

Secretary Teetor emphasized that the new DMS is essentially a preparedness measure. Full account has been taken of the advice and counsel offered by leaders in private industry who have had experience in both the administration of past controls and in operating under them as company executives. He declared that the new DMS took full account of the present relatively easy materials situation by stripping the system of much of the materials allotment accounting presently required.

In essence the DMS is kept intact by requiring only prime military and AEC contractors and their few suppliers of major component parts to maintain their materials accounts. This will account for 85 percent or more of the material required, eliminating the bookkeeping and paper work of thousands of sub-contractors. The remaining defense suppliers need only identify their military and AEC orders with an appropriate defense symbol.

Two Equal Obligations

Under the DMS regulations, military and AEC contractors and subcontractors have two obligations of equal importance. First, Secretary Teetor said, it is important that each of the purchase orders for materials and products needed to fulfill defense contracts be identified as such in the way prescribed in the regulations. Second, he added, it is equally important that the quantity of materials ordered with the preferential military identification not exceed that required by the contractor's production schedule.

"The identification of purchase orders for materials needed to meet Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission contracts and subcontracts is mandatory and not optional," said Secretary Teetor. "These are the actions that represent the heart of the nation's standby mobilization machinery for swiftly converting our industrial might to military objectives should an emergency make this necessary."

Metals Stockpile Stepup

—Continued from page 3

order and make the stockpiling program more effective, Sen. Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho introduced a bill, S. 3193, to impose annual import quotas on lead and zinc of 335,000 short tons and 325,000 short tons.

The quota would apply to all lead articles provided for sections 391 and 392 of the tariff act of 1930, except babbitt metal, solder, lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glazier's lead, and lead wire. Zinc products covered by the quota would include all zinc provided for in paragraphs 393 and 394 of the act, except zinc dust and zinc in sheets. The quotas would begin to operate three months after passage of the bill.

Provision is also made in the bill for licensing imports of the two metals and establishing the quotas by countries on an historical basis. Any lead or zinc imported under the quotas would have to go into commercial channels and could not be stockpiled.

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Bids Wanted

Carbon tetrachloride, 33 dms., inv. NY-3 J-54611, Apr. 9, Gen. Services Adm., Region II, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Citric acid, 1,980 lbs. in 220-lb. dms., USP XIV granulated, export pack, inv. Z-21786, Apr. 13, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Officer, 24 State St., N. Y. 4, N. Y.

Ethyl aminobenzoate, 1,416 bots., inv. 217-B, Apr. 9, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y.

Glycerine, 4,824 bots., inv. 218-B, Apr. 12, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y.

Insecticide, 43,750 gals. DDT emulsion concentrate, Norfolk, Oakland, inv. 2036, Apr. 6, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Paint, 925 gals. traffic, exterior, white, inv. 3K-42227-R, Apr. 12, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; 180 gals. varnish, interior, floor and trim, gloss, clear, 420 gals. varnish, shellac, bleached, 90 gals. varnish, spar, water resisting, 300 gals. varnish, mixing, for aluminum powder, 72 gals. varnish, asphalt, inv. NY-3D-54475, Apr. 6, Gen. Services Adm., Federal Supply Service, Region 2, P.O.B. 39, Canal St. Station, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Salt, rock, 40 tons, inv. 55, Apr. 6, Vets. Adm. Center, Supply Officer, 2501 N. 22nd St., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Sodium bichromate, 4,500 lbs. in 100 lb. bgs., inv. 13134, Apr. 9, Peter Kiewit & Sons, for Atomic Energy Commission, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Sodium hydroxide, 16 1-lb. bots., inv. 13134, Apr. 9, Peter Kiewit & Sons, for Atomic Energy Commission, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Thiamine hydrochloride, tablets, 21,312 bots., inv. 208B, Apr. 7, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y.

Canadian Chemical Appoints

Donald P. Clarke has been named manager of plastic sales for Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd., and Hugh Cairns has joined the company as a plastic sales representative. Both men will be located in the company's Toronto office.

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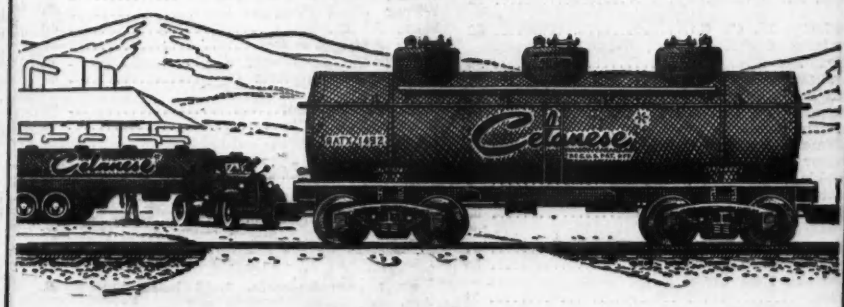

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